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COMMUNIST SPEARHEAD FOUR MILES FROM SOUTH KOREAN CAPITAL

SCAP sending fighter planes to South Korea

Tokyo, June 26.
General Douglas MacArthur announced tonight he was turning over to South Korea 10 American F-51 Mustang fighter planes.
The brief Headquarters announcement said Washington had approved this latest move to bolster the fighting strength of the American sponsored Korean Republic.
General MacArthur earlier announced he was rushing "munitions and material" to the Southern forces from depots in Japan.

U.S. fighter plane attacked

Seoul, June 26.
A North Korean Russian-type fighter plane fired today on an American Mustang fighter sent to escort ships carrying 700 American women and children from war-torn Southern Korea.
Witnesses reported the North Korean fighter, a late version of Russia's famed World War II Sturmovik fighter, swooped on the United States Air Force F-82 Mustang fighter near Seoul this afternoon.
The North Korean plane fired bursts of machinegun bullet, but the American pilot twisted and turned in violent evasive action and escaped unscathed, witnesses said. The American plane did not return the North Korean's fire. Witnesses said it dropped its auxiliary fuel tanks to increase its manoeuvrability.
The Communist fighter attacked the American plane after straddling the communications centre in the outlying Yongsan area of Seoul. Six persons were reported killed.
The F-82 was one of several fighters sent with American warships by General MacArthur from Japan to cover the evacuation of 700 American dependants from Incheon, the West Korean port for Seoul.

Evacuation begins

Two boatloads of women and children, 700 dependants of Americans still in South Korea, left the port of Incheon at 7 p.m. tonight, adds Associated Press.
United States fighter planes and destroyers escorted the two ships—one Norwegian and one Panamanian—which are bound for Fukuoka on Japan's Southern Island of Kyushu.
Lighters carried the dependants from Incheon's docks to the two freighters. The vessels are expected to arrive at Fukuoka sometime tomorrow night, United Press and Associated Press.

Dulles' recommendation

The U.S. State Department adviser, Mr. John Foster Dulles, today sent a cable to Washington recommending all-out aid to South Korea, a usually reliable source told the United Press.
This was learned as the Republican adviser to the secretary of State held his second conference with General Douglas MacArthur in less than 24 hours.
The sources said Mr. Dulles feels "heavy responsibility" toward Korea after promising last week in Seoul that America would never abandon the tiny republic.
Mr. Dulles' second talk with General MacArthur on the critical Korean situation came as the latter continued to receive the latest reports and pushed plans to rush aid—including planes—from Japan to Korea.
It was learned that General MacArthur's plans for additional personnel from his headquarters to Korea tomorrow, and it was believed fighter escort would be provided for this flight.

Powerful weapons

The United States will send powerful weapons to South Korea in an attempt to halt the Korean war before it ignites a dangerous East-West conflict, it was learned today in Washington.
The firm assurances of greater military support was given as President Truman ordered a new and urgent series of conferences at the White House with the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, and the Defence Secretary, Mr. Louis Johnson.
President Truman's advisers said the administration regards the attack by the Moscow-backed Korean puppet forces on South Korea as the gravest threat to world peace since the close of World War II.
The gravity of the Red invasion of Southern Korea sent President Truman flying home on Sunday night from his summer house of independence, Missouri. He held immediate and secret talks with Mr. Acheson and other topflight officials.
Informed quarters said, however, that General MacArthur had been ordered to comb his far-eastern defence supplies for anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns that could be flown to South Korea as a first measure of aid.—United Press.

GENERAL SMUTS

Pretoria, June 26.
General Jan Smuts, South African prime minister, today said the progress of the Korean war was not quite as good this morning as he had said in his condition today.

Southern counter-offensive at Uijongbu collapses SEOUL STREETS STRAFED

SEOUL, JUNE 26.
TANK-LED NORTH KOREAN ARMIES DROVE TO WITHIN FOUR MILES OF SEOUL, THE CAPITAL CITY OF SOUTH KOREA, TODAY AND REPORTS FROM THE FRONT SAID THE SOUTHERN DEFENDERS ARE ABLE TO PUT UP "ALMOST NO RESISTANCE."
The South Korean cabinet went into an emergency session amid rumours that the capital may be moved—possibly to Kwongju in the South Western part of the Republic.
The break-through occurred at Uijongbu, 17 miles North of Seoul, at about 5.20 p.m. with an undetermined number of tanks spearheading the advance of the Communist striking force.

South Korean soldiers, armed only with rifles and light machine-guns, were unable to halt the lumbering armoured vehicles.
Last reports, received shortly after midnight, placed the Communist advance parties within four miles of the capital.

The American Embassy burned its important secret papers in a huge bonfire, adds Associated Press. Air raid sirens screamed. The city was buzzing after four Northern planes strafed streets in the business section of Seoul.
The flying column rushed toward Seoul from the Uijongbu Valley. A Southern counter-offensive there failed miserably during the day. Heavy artillery softened up the Uijongbu defenders and the tanks pushed them out of the town after savage street fighting.

Two Southern divisions totalling 20,000 men dug in one and a half kilometres South of Uijongbu but the determined onslaught behind heavy tanks was too strong to be contained. It was considered likely that units of the South Korean Army were offering some sort of resistance to the spearhead but its rapid movement either should bring it into the city before dawn or leave it bogged down and out of fuel along the way if it does not turn back.

South Korean planes, perhaps three took off in bright moonlight but reports to headquarters from the Uijongbu area made no mention of air activity.
The clear night indicated that tomorrow might bring a full day of Northern planes' visits to the capital city.
Arrival of 10 American fighter planes from Japan was anxiously awaited. The chief of the South Korean Air Force said he had sent some of its best pilots to Japan during the day. He did not say, however, when he expected them back.
At the rate the Northern ground forces are moving, early tomorrow will not be too soon.
Air-raid alarms were sounded in Seoul tonight but no bombings occurred. Shortly after 11 o'clock, air alarms sounded and many pieces of firefighting equipment were rushed to the U.S. Embassy.

The sky was red from flames reaching upward in front of the large structure. However, it was merely a bonfire of documents that could not be risked to fall into foreign hands.

Reds Capture Uijongbu

North Korean troops captured Uijongbu today and turned a South Korean counter-attack into a retreat, endangering 30,000 Republicans at the point along the 38th Parallel. The Communist North Korean forces, backed by Russian rolling South with the coming of dusk. They dispersed the defenders of Uijongbu with artillery fire that sent the Southerners reeling.
Advices here said 30,000 Southern troops along the boundary were in dire straits. Another segment of the Southern Army was in trouble at Kangnam, 15 miles due South of the 38th Parallel on the East coast. The guerrillas linked up

IN OUTSKIRTS OF SEOUL

Tokyo, June 26.
According to Japanese Press reports the North Korean Communist forces were already in the outskirts of Seoul with advance patrols. Many people were fleeing from the capital, despite leaflets dropped from Communist aircraft urging them to remain calm, the reports said.—Reuter.

This division was being attacked from both the North and South by the Communist North Koreans. An urgent call for reinforcements was received in Seoul tonight. An American military official said he was uncertain whether reinforcements would be forthcoming.
In Seoul itself, morale was high despite the strafing of several downtown streets by Northern planes.
News that 10 American fighters availed South Korean fliers in Japan boosted spirits all round.

Counter-drive fails

Northern forces had been halted short of Uijongbu yesterday. Southern forces started counter-offensive today. The Seventh and Second divisions, of 10,000 men, were thrown into the fight.
From the start things went wrong. Intense artillery fire rocked the Second Division back on its heels. Tanks ripped into them, hurling what little forward movement, the Southerners had been able to make.
The Seventh ran into trouble at the same time.
Northern forces seized their advantage and rolled forward. At 8 p.m. local time, all Southern forces were forced out of Uijongbu and had taken a position outside of the city.
Southern forces were reported being reorganised about a mile from the city, where they are only 12 miles North of Seoul.
No mention of losses was made in late field despatches but they were presumed to be heavy.
Defence Minister Shin Sung-mo first reported the retreat.
Shin Sung-mo said four small planes had been rushed to the area to try to knock out the Communist artillery.
"We are greatly disturbed," he said. "Our communications are broken and the Northern forces are resuming their advance."
Shin said the Russian support of North Korean troops, the South's Second Division at Uijongbu hopeless.
The Communists rolled down the North, spearheaded by tanks. Suicide squads of South Korean soldiers were reported to have knocked out several tanks.
The invading force was estimated at 50,000 to 75,000 men.
Six thousand men were estimated to have been killed or wounded on both sides.
The Korean Information Director said the invaders had lost 1,500 killed up to 8 a.m. local time today. He also asserted that a regimental commander of a guerrilla force, which landed on the East coast, had surrendered with an undetermined number of his men. The guerrillas linked up

Samchok, 40 miles South of the 38th Parallel.

Red Premier's broadcast

(Premier Kim Il Sung of Communist North Korea, in a broadcast today, ordered his soldiers to fight on until the military power of South Korea is smashed.)
(His proclamation made it clear the Red North intended this as an invasion, not a stronger than usual border raid. He reiterated the Communist charge that the South had attacked first.)
Kim boasted his troops had advanced from six to nine miles into the South and had "liberated" numerous villages and towns.)
South Korean officials charged the invasion was instigated by the Russians and that the Soviets were supporting the invaders.

Defence Minister Shin Sung-mo asserted news had been captured from 10 tanks and half of them were Russians. This could be an error in identification, however.
After the surprise of the first attack, the South swung swiftly into action and rushed reserves to the border. Convoy rumbled through Seoul's streets throughout the night.
(A Seoul broadcast monitored in Tokyo said the South Korean Military Affairs Bureau announced that a 600-ton ship carrying 500 North Korean troops, was sunk today.)
(The Russian built vessel was attacked by Southern naval units about 20 miles off Pusan, port city, early this morning, the broadcast said. The broadcast was monitored in Tokyo by the small Korean Ton Nawa Agency.)
(A South Korean Defence Ministry summary broadcast said 58 Red tanks had been destroyed in the fighting. The account heard in Tokyo said a South Korean counter-attack had been started at the Imjin River, near the 38th Parallel. The summary said the Reds were stopped at the river but previous reports said the Communists had crossed the river.)
(The same broadcast, heard in Tokyo, said battles were under way around Puchon and Chuncheon, two key points in the central and Eastern corridors running Southward.)

Fluke capture

Northern forces gained from two to 12 miles yesterday in an 11-pronged assault on the boundary separating North and South Korea.
There was one exception to this and it was a fluke. Aware that Ongjin Peninsula was indefensible because of water at its rear, Government troops showed only moderate resistance yesterday.
Evacuation of some units proceeded by water, but one unit of the 17th Regimental Combat Team consisting of one infantry regiment and one field artillery battalion—sought to escape by land.
It slipped Eastward around the Northern forces and suddenly discovered itself at Taedong, a city of 200,000, near the 38th Parallel. The unit's whereabouts had joined the offensive against the South and the "lost battalion" captured the city. It will hold it early today, according to reports from the United Press and Associated Press.

Transfer of refugees



The transfer of the destitute soldiers, formerly of the Nationalist Army, from the Mount Davis Refugee Camp to Tiu King Ling, Junk Bay, began yesterday. The photo shows the soldiers preparing to board trucks (provided by Government) at the Kennedy Town Wholesale Fish Market. (See story on page 3)—"China Mail" photo.

Commons debate on Korean situation

London, June 26.
The former Foreign Minister, Mr. Anthony Eden, today called upon all free countries in the world to agree immediately on plans for coping with the threat posed by the outbreak of the war in Korea.
Mr. Eden opened the major foreign policy debate in the House of Commons.

Mr. Eden spoke after the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, cautiously condemned the breach of peace by the North Koreans and dismissed suggestions that it should be discussed directly with the Russians.
Mr. Attlee's statement was made in response to a request by Mr. Winston Churchill, who is to wind up the debate on Tuesday with one of his long, classical reviews of world affairs.
During the question period, Mr. Peter Roberts (National Liberal Conservative) interrupted to ask Mr. Attlee: "If the North Korean Government refuses to consider the Security Council's resolution, will you advise your representative in the United Nations to ask for the use of the atomic bomb on the capital of North Korea?"
Loud cries of "Oh, come from the Labour benches!" the Speaker intervened: "That is bound to be a hypothetical question and bound to be out of order." But it was the first time in the House that anyone had suggested the use of the atomic bomb.

Deeply concerned

Mr. Attlee told the House that the British Government was deeply concerned that a breach of the peace should have occurred in Korea, adds Reuter.
Korea was a country which was the special responsibility of the United Nations and where a United Nations Commission was actually functioning, he said.
The British Government welcomed the resolution adopted by the Security Council and it was their earnest hope that all concerned would comply with it.
Mr. Fenner Brockway (Labour) asked whether in view of the Russian absence from the Security Council, the Prime Minister would find some other means of opening discussions with the Russians through the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
Mr. Attlee replied: "This is a matter which is before the Security Council and not a matter of opening discussions with the Russians."
The situation has arisen between North Korea and South Korea.
Asked whether contact was being maintained with the British Minister at Seoul, the Prime Minister replied that Britain only had a Consul in Seoul, but the Government was keeping in contact with him.—United Press and Reuter.

Nationalists raid Swatow

Taipei, June 26.
Nationalist warplanes bombed wharves and stores, houses and strafed the Chinese Communists in the Swatow area, Nationalist air officials announced today.
The raid was unchallenged and achieved big results, the report added.
Other Nationalist planes attacked an airfield at Changtin in Western Fukien province, 160 miles North of Swatow.
Headquarters said the Swatow raid was carried off with no losses to the Nationalists.—Associated Press.

Irregular basis

Shipping service between Incheon and Hong Kong has been on an irregular basis recently. During last month, for instance, seven or eight trips were made by British and American vessels between Incheon and the Colony. Cargoes for South Korea from the Colony were mostly dry-stuffs and window panes while imports to Hong Kong from that country consisted mostly of manganese ore and fishery products.

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On Other Pages

- Page 2 Correspondence: Manislaughter case
- Page 3 Mount Davis refugees moved
- Page 4 Barclay on Bridge
- Page 5 Italy weakest defense link
- Page 7 North Korea branded aggressor
- Page 8 SCAP ordered to rush aid
- Page 9 Invasion second stage of Russian campaign
- Page 10 Peking embargo threat ordered
- Page 11 Poverty in China
- Page 12 Finance and Economics
- Page 13 Air Shipping maximums
- Page 14
- Page 15

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Replies will be forwarded to the Advertiser if requested on
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Hotel) Queen's Road, Central.

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Cocktail Dresses, Blouses, Skirts,
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Summer Wedge Heel Shoes, etc.
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model, or luxury radiogram, we
have a "Pilot" to suit. Terms as
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niture including Linens, Dishes,
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vised edition) at \$3.00 per copy.
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THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the ORDINARY YEARLY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLD-
ERS will be held in the Board
Room of the Company, Room
No. 308, Queen's Building,
Hong Kong, on Friday the 7th
July, 1950, at noon for the
following purposes:—

1. To receive and consider the Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet and the Report of the Directors and Auditors thereon.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY
GIVEN that the TRANSFER
BOOKS of the COMPANY will
be closed from the 1st July,
1950 to the 7th July, 1950, both
days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of
Directors.

A. STORRAR,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, June 21, 1950.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Re: PROPERTY TAX

Owners of land and/or build-
ings situated in Hongkong,
Kowloon & New Kowloon are
informed that Property Tax for
the year of assessment 1950/51
is payable at the Treasury, 1A,
Des Voeux Road, Central, on or
before 31st July, 1950.

Demand Notes in respect of
this Tax have now been issued,
and any person liable to this
tax who has not received a De-
mand Note should enquire at the
Treasury.

Property owners are further
reminded that in the event of
default in the payment of this
Tax by 4 p.m. on 31st July,
1950, a sum of 5% of the
amount in default will be added
to the tax and recovered there-
with.

ERIC W. PUDNEY,
Commissioner of
Inland Revenue.
June 26, 1950.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE is hereby given that
the Twenty-Fourth Ordinary
Yearly Meeting of Sharehold-
ers of Lane, Crawford, Limited,
will be held in the Jacobson
Room, Hong Kong Hotel, Fed-
er Street, Hong Kong, on
Friday, June 30, 1950, at
Noon for the purpose of re-
ceiving the Company's Ac-
counts for the year ended
February 28, 1950, and the
Directors' and Auditors' Re-
ports thereon; to sanction the
Payment of Dividends; to re-
elect a Director, and to ap-
point Auditors.

The Share Transfer Books
of the Company will be closed
from June 19 to 30, 1950, both
days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of
Directors,

PEAT, MARWICK,
MITCHELL & CO.,
Secretaries & Accountants.
Hong Kong, June 9, 1950.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

NOTICE

The Club have opened a
Branch Office for the sale of
Cash Sweep tickets at No. 5,
D'Agular Street.

Non-members are requested
to purchase tickets there.

Ground floor—no stairs to
walk up and down.

By Order,

S. A. SLEAP,
Secretary.

PHOTOGRAPHY SUPPLEMENT

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Real estate Companies in Shanghai hard hit

Conditions under which real estate companies operate in Shanghai under the Communists were touched upon by Mr. Charles H. Duff, Chairman, at the annual general meeting of the Metropolitan Land Company Limited at Edinburgh House yesterday.

Crippling taxes, which absorb about half the gross income from Chinese-style properties, and the high wage bill of about double the pre-liberation figure, resulted in a loss of HK\$51,259.88 for the year ended September 30, 1949.

Mr. Duff said:

"Although our Shanghai prop-
erties suffered no appreciable
damage during the change-over,
the conditions which have since
prevailed in Shanghai have had
a disastrous effect upon the com-
pany's operations there. Since the
bulk of the Company's invest-
ments are in Shanghai, the de-
terioration of the situation there
has, in fact, jeopardised the po-
sition of the Company as a whole.

"Wages: Shortly after the es-
tablishment of the new adminis-
tration in Shanghai, the Authori-
ties introduced a standard of
wages based upon the price of
rice, and taking into account the
actual value of wages before the
liberation of Shanghai. The amount
of rice which should be con-
sidered equivalent to each basic
dollar of wages, was left for
settlement between employer and
employee. Due to the un-
precedentedly high level to which
the price of rice rose, the wages
which the Company was forced
to pay, in terms of Hong Kong
dollars were excessively high,
amounting to more than four
times the pre-liberation figure.
Later a new unit of wage
calculation was introduced, known
as the Family Deposit Unit, the
value of which was based on
current market prices of rice,
vegetable oil, coal bricks and
cotton cloth. The subsequent
fall in the price of these com-
modities, coupled with a more
favourable exchange rate, reduced
the cost of wages to some extent,
but it is still about double the
pre-liberation figure.

"Taxation: A substantial in-
crease in the rate of taxation,
which, in the case of land tax
was accompanied by an enormous
increase in the assessed value of
land, has imposed a heavy burden
upon the Company. Although it
is fair to say that the total value
of the taxes paid by the Company
in due in respect of its properties
would probably not, under normal
conditions, be considered unrea-
sonably high, they present, under
the depressed conditions prevail-
ing, a crippling burden. In the
case of the Company's Chinese
style properties for example, the
cost of half of the gross income
has been absorbed by taxes.

Rentals slashed

"Medhurst Apartments: The
exodus of foreign firms from Shan-
ghai left our Medhurst Apartments
almost empty, and despite the
fact that rentals have been re-
duced by more than 50 per cent,
the building is now only 30 per
cent occupied. On the other hand
the cost of operating and main-
taining the building has greatly
increased. The future tendency
appears to be towards still lower
rental levels.

"Chinese Style Properties: The
gross rental income from our
Chinese style properties has been
considerably improved under the
new regulations promulgated by
the present administration, which
permit property owners to base
their rental on the 1937 level,
converted into Family Deposits.
Units at certain agreed rates.
This advantage, however, is nulli-
fied by increased taxation, and
the net income continues to be
extremely low, although these
properties are fully occupied.

"Title Deeds to Shanghai Prop-
erties: The Kuomintang reg-
ime's programme of issuing new
title deeds to replace the old
Foreign documents, was still un-
completed when the People's
armies captured Shanghai. The
Company had received new title
deeds for some of its properties
but in the case of some others
the original documents had been
lodged with the Land Office,
against their receipt pending the
issue of the new deeds. The
fact that the Company is not
actually in possession of these
deeds, coupled with the uncer-
tainty of the whole Shanghai
situation, is the basis for the
special comment contained in the
Auditors' report.

"Summarising our position in
Shanghai, the Company has suf-
fered a crippling reduction of
income, and at the same time
must continue to bear enormously
increased taxation and operating
costs. The actual cash require-
ments of the Shanghai Office
have, since the change of Gov-
ernment, consistently fallen short
of their gross income received,
and the difference has been made
good by remittances from Hong
Kong.

"The policy of endeavouring
to strengthen the Company's
position in Hong Kong has been
pursued by the Management
but without fresh capital the
scope is, of course, limited. It
has not been possible to
achieve results which would
have any appreciable effect in
offsetting the situation which
has arisen in Shanghai.
The Company's operating re-
sults for the year ended September 30,
1949, after providing for depre-
ciation, resulted in a loss of
HK\$51,259.88.

"There is a substantial increase
under the heading 'Salaries,
Wages and Allowances.' A part
of this increase was due to the
enlargement of our Architectural
staff in Hong Kong, but the in-
crease also reflects the change in
the Shanghai wage situation.
High wages paid to the Medhurst
Apartment staff in Shanghai also
account for the increase over the
previous year under the heading
'Expenses on Company's Prop-
erties.' On the credit side, the
fees earned by our Architectural
Department are clearly reflected
under the heading 'Commissions,
Fees, Earnings, and Miscellaneous
Income,' which amounts to HK\$5
211,588.02, as compared with
\$48,310.71 for the previous year.
In 1949, with a view to streng-
thening its Architectural Depart-
ment, the Company purchased the
goodwill and assets of the part-
nership of Davies, Brooke and Grant
for the sum of HK\$57,142.83.
Your Directors deemed it prudent
to write off the whole cost of
purchase, as indicated in the Profit
and Loss Appropriation Ac-
count.

"The accounts cover a period
which was only partly affected
by the altered situation in
Shanghai, and therefore do not
reflect the full impact of the
adverse conditions—while which
the Company is now faced.

"With a view to avoiding the
continued necessity of remittances
to Shanghai, the cost of which
is rapidly exhausting the Com-
pany's resources, the Management
has proposed to its Shanghai
employees that they accept a wage
cut on a sliding scale. This re-
presents an attempt, together with
other proposed economies, toward
bringing the cost of operations in
Shanghai within the actual in-
land, has imposed a heavy burden
upon the Company. Very little progress has
been made to date with pay-
ment of the arrears which have been
strategically resisted by the em-
ployees' Union. An attempt has
also been made to negotiate a
reduction in staff but the Union's
demands in this respect have
been such that they cannot be
considered. Unfortunately the
Authorities have ruled that
neither the settlement of any
dispute between employer and
employee, the status quo shall
be maintained in respect of
wages.

"Since it is obvious (however,
that the Company will, in any
case, soon be forced to discontinue
remittances due to lack of funds,
the Management feel that com-
mon sense must ultimately prevail,
and hope that this problem will
be mutually settled.

"In Hong Kong, both the Head
Office and the Architectural De-
partment have moved into our
new offices on the fifth floor of
Edinburgh House. This will en-
able the Hong Kong office to
operate not only more economi-
cally, but more efficiently. Despite
the limited resources available
the Management is making vigor-
ous efforts to strengthen the
Company's position here."

The report and accounts were
then formally adopted.

The appointment of Mr. G. M.
Hughes and Mr. C. S. Miner to
the Board, in place of Mr. J. R.
Jones and Mr. H. Bragg, who had
resigned, was confirmed.

The retiring Directors, Mr. K.
C. Tse and Mr. E. E. Foster-
Hall, were re-elected.
Messrs. Bingham and Matthews
were reappointed auditors.

Present at the meeting were
Mr. Charles H. Duff (Chairman),
Messrs. K. K. Tse, G. M. Hughes
and O. Sadick (Directors), Mr.
B. E. Foster-Hall (Director and
Secretary), Mr. Jack Y. H. Yuen
representing the Asia Life In-
surance Company, and Mr.
Horace Wang, representing Amer-
ican International Assurance
Company Limited.

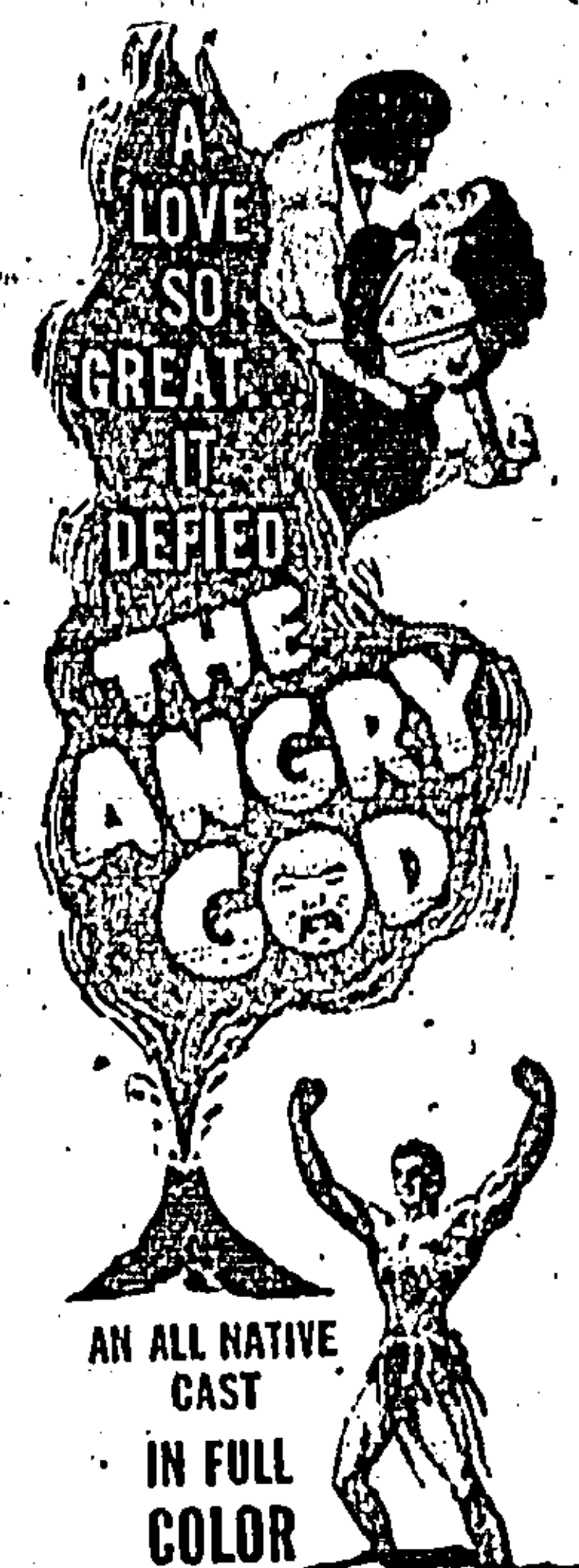
FRESH FISH PRICES

Fresh fish average prices realised at
the Hong Kong Fish Wholesale Market,
Kennedy Town, yesterday were:

	price a catty	price a catty
Yellow Croaker	11.51	11.40
Other Croaker	2.18	1.89
White Pomfret (large)	1.85	1.62
Mackerel (large)	1.80	1.68
(small)	1.08	0.85
Golden Thread	1.08	1.05
White Head (large)	1.85	1.57
(small)	1.55	1.35
Coarse Pike	1.45	1.21
Red Sea Bream (large)	1.35	1.21
White Tail	1.25	1.10
Bonito's prices were:		
Yellow Croaker	12.50	12.50
Other Croaker	2.50	2.10
White Pomfret (large)	1.80	1.60
Golden Thread	1.25	1.20
Head On (large)	1.15	1.00
White Head (large)	1.80	1.45
(small)	1.15	1.10
Coarse Pike	1.25	1.05
Red Sea Bream (large)	1.40	1.25
White Tail	1.20	1.10

MAJESTIC

SHOWING TODAY
AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.



OPENS THURSDAY
AUDIE MURPHY
GALE STORM in
"THE KID
FROM TEXAS"

Color by TECHNICOLOR

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17, Hankow Road, Kowloon.

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June — 27th & 28th.

2.30, 5.10, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

Lane... SO BEAUTIFUL AND SO WICKED!
The purpose is TECHNICOLOR!

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

THE KID FROM TEXAS

THE KID FROM TEXAS

THE KID FROM TEXAS

THE KID FROM TEXAS

THE KID FROM TEXAS

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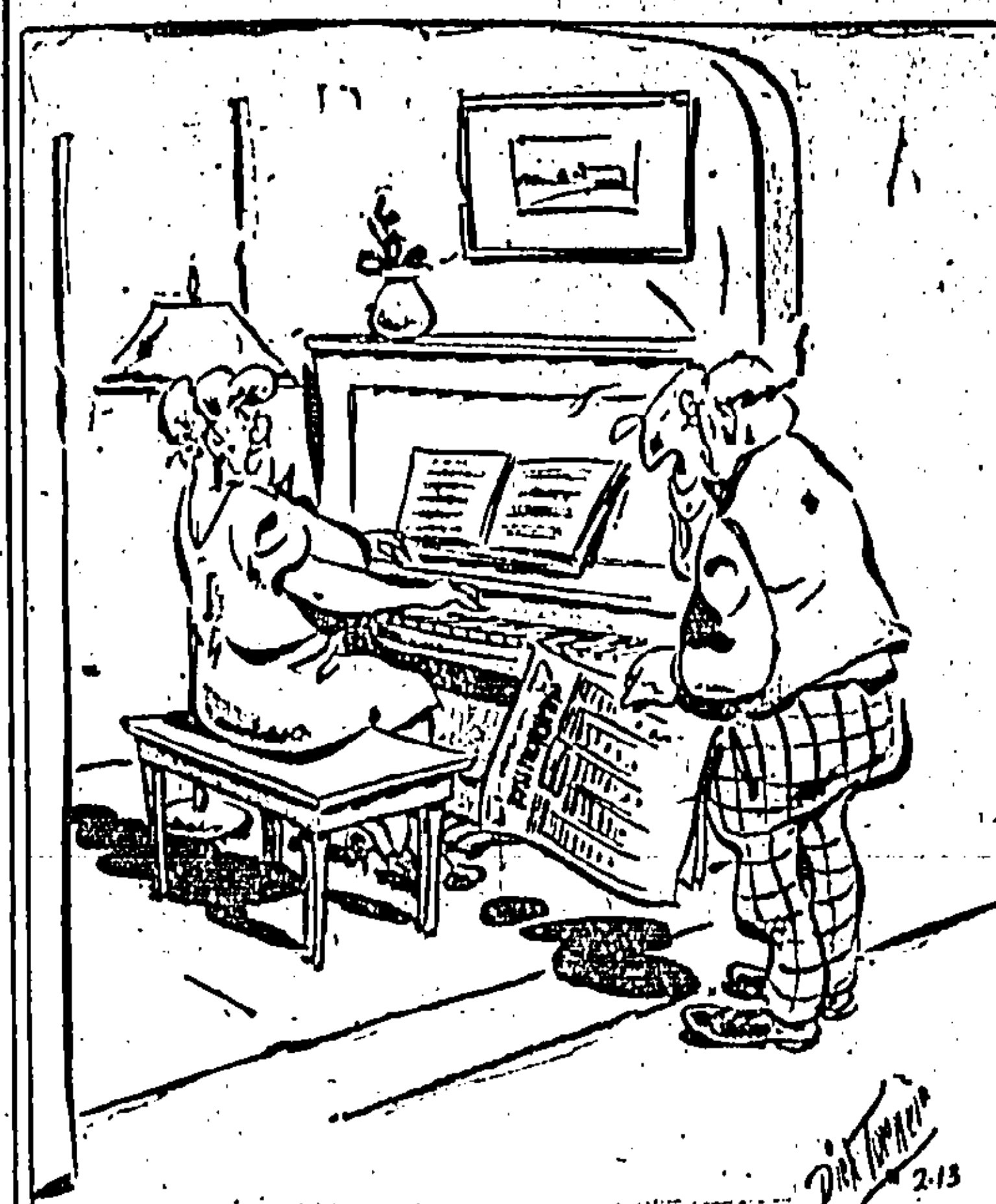
THE KID FROM TEXAS

THE KID FROM TEXAS

THE KID FROM TEXAS

THE KID FROM TEXAS

CARNIVAL By Dick Turner



"I wish you'd let me know when you're going to practice
your singing, Pot—I thought the piano had fallen on you!"

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepherd Barclay

BOTH CAN COUNT TO 13
WHENEVER the opening lead
is clearly the fourth-best card of
a suit, both sides should do some
counting up to thirteen—the de-
clarer and the partner of the lead-
er. Actions based on deductions
thus produced can influence the
entire play for and against the
contract. It often happens that
one side does more thorough calcu-
lating from the same starting
point, and so obtains a better
result.

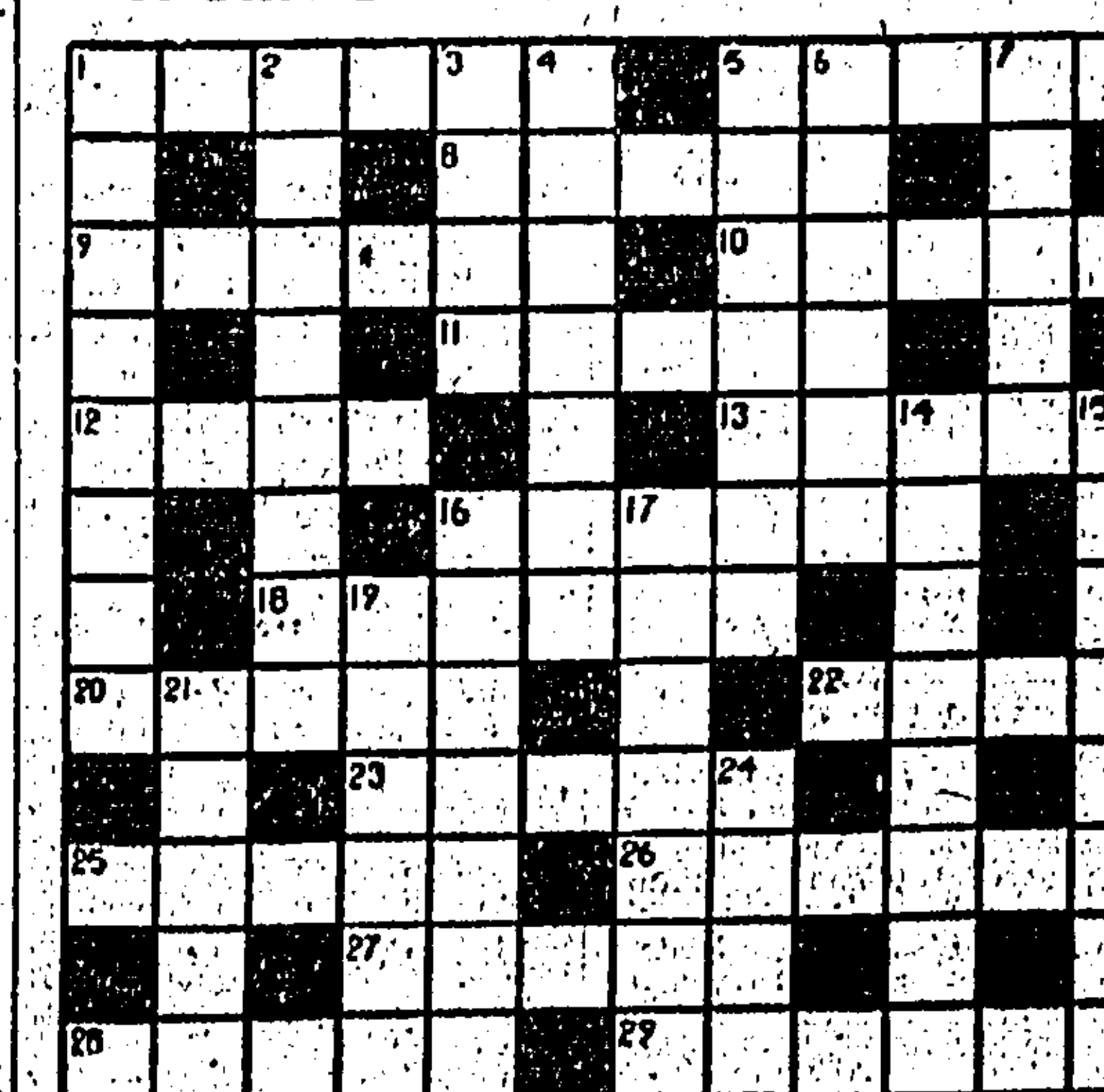
S A J 5
H 8 4
D Q 8
C 7 4 3 2
S Q 7 4 3
H Q J 10
D K 8
C J 8

(Dealer: North. East-West vul-
nerable.)
North East South West
Pass Pass 1 NT Pass
2 NT Pass 3 NT

The fourth-best spade 2, easily
readable, was led at each of three
duplicate tables, whereupon both
East and South put on their think-
ing caps. Each declared played
the 5 from dummy. The shallow-
est thinker in the East played
"third hand high" as the outmoded
Whist rule said, and his Q was
felled by the K. The spade A and
J were followed by four diamond
tricks including a finesse and the
club A was where it was. West re-
turned the club 5 after scoring
his spade 10, so South made an
extra. Note that a better player
in the West would have used up
his spade 10, and 9, so that the

to the 7 could have put East in
to return a heart and slaughter
the contract.
At the second table, East held
up his Q on the first spade to
make it look as if the 3 finesse
would win. South fell for it so
hard that, instead of taking East's
7 with the 8, he used the K, then
finesse the J. The Q won and the
heart switch beat the con-
tract.
Better thinking was done at the
third table. There East put the
7 on the first spade, but didn't
cool South. The latter noted that
the 9 and 10 were missing from
view and that East surely would
have used one of them if he had
it; hence West had both. If the
latter also had the Q, his lead
should have been the 10 from a
holding of Q-10-9, not the fourth
card of the suit. Hence he marked
East with the spade Q. So he
took the first trick with the 8,
scored the K and with spades
still stopped, led the club—K to
the A. The spade 10 came back
to the A, diamonds were finessed
and run, and three clubs gave
South an extra.
Tomorrow's Problem
S A Q 7
H Q 8 3
D 4
C K 8 4
S K 10 5
H A 8
D 8 5 3 2
C A J 10
S 3
S 6 3 2
H K J 10 5 4
D A K 9
C 7 2
(Dealer: East. Both sides vul-
nerable.)
What is the right way to play
for 4-Hearts in the South follow-
ing the diamond Q lead?

A BRITISH CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Across

- 1 Term.
- 5 Trick.
- 8 Collier.
- 9 Attack.
- 10 Defamatory statement.
- 11 Domesticates.
- 12 Steady.
- 13 Tribal em-blem.
- 14 Unruled.
- 18 Effaced.
- 20 Pattern.
- 22 German woman.
- 23 Scholar.
- 25 Small piece of turf.
- 26 Dismal.
- 27 Cut apart.
- 28 Gave up.
- 29 Fault.

Yesterday's Crossword

ACROSS—3. Slab, 7. Blump, 8. Green, 24. Lays.
DOWN—1. Flap, 2. Improve, 4. Trile, 5. Base, 6. Core, 9. Acid, 11. Aisle, 12. Seal, 14. Deep, 16. Limit, 17. (Sing, 18. Also, 19. Muthers, 20. Scan, 21. Ivory, 22. Alar, 23. Lean, 25. Wall.

ROXY

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At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
AIR-CONDITIONED

20TH CENTURY-FOX PICTURES PRESENTS



CLAUDETTE COLBERT

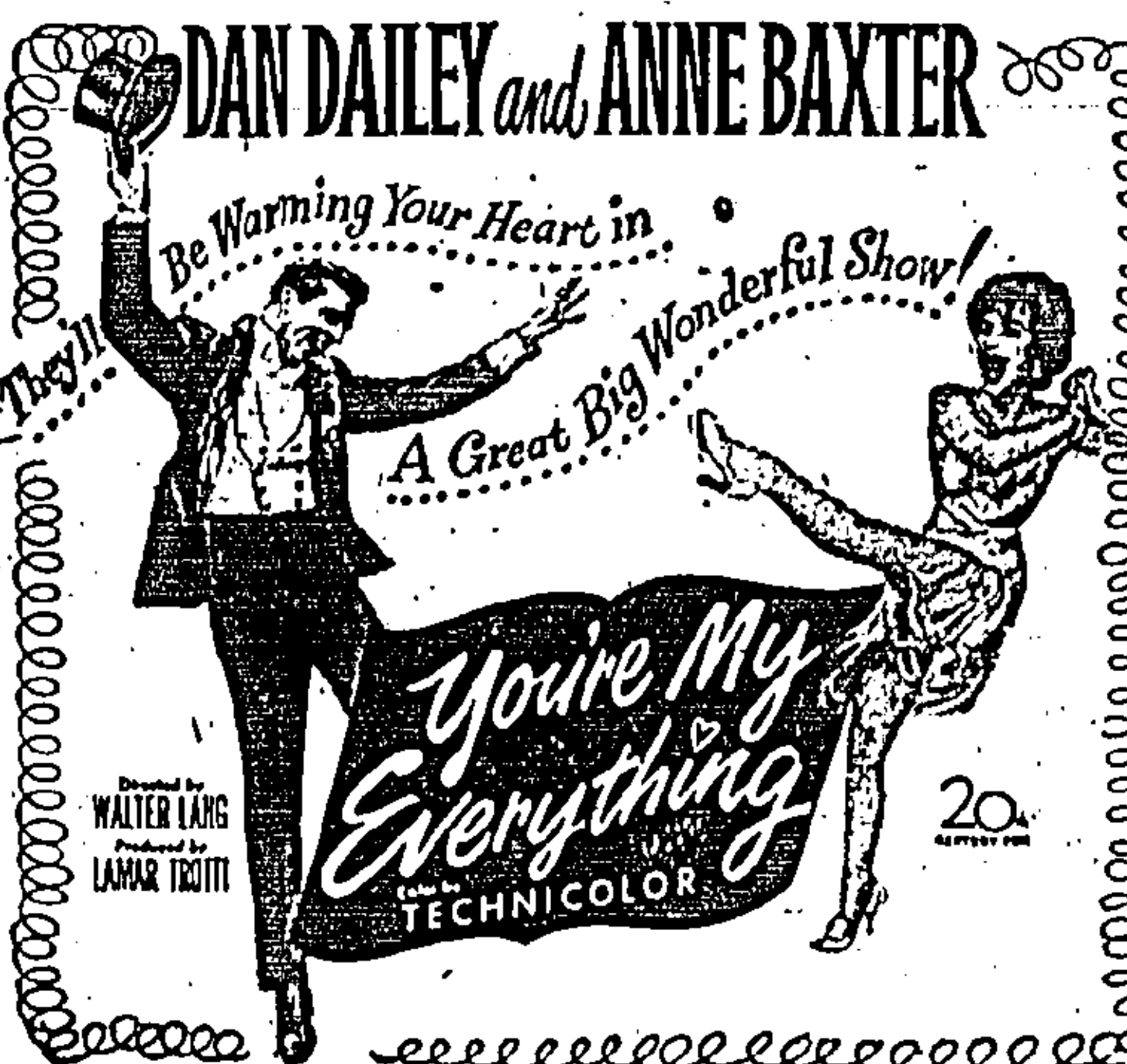
REMEMBER THE DAY

WITH JOHN PAYNE
A STORY AS UNFORGETTABLE AS A ROMANCE
THAT CAN NEVER DIE!

Added: LATEST 20TH CENTURY-FOX MOVIE TONE NEWS

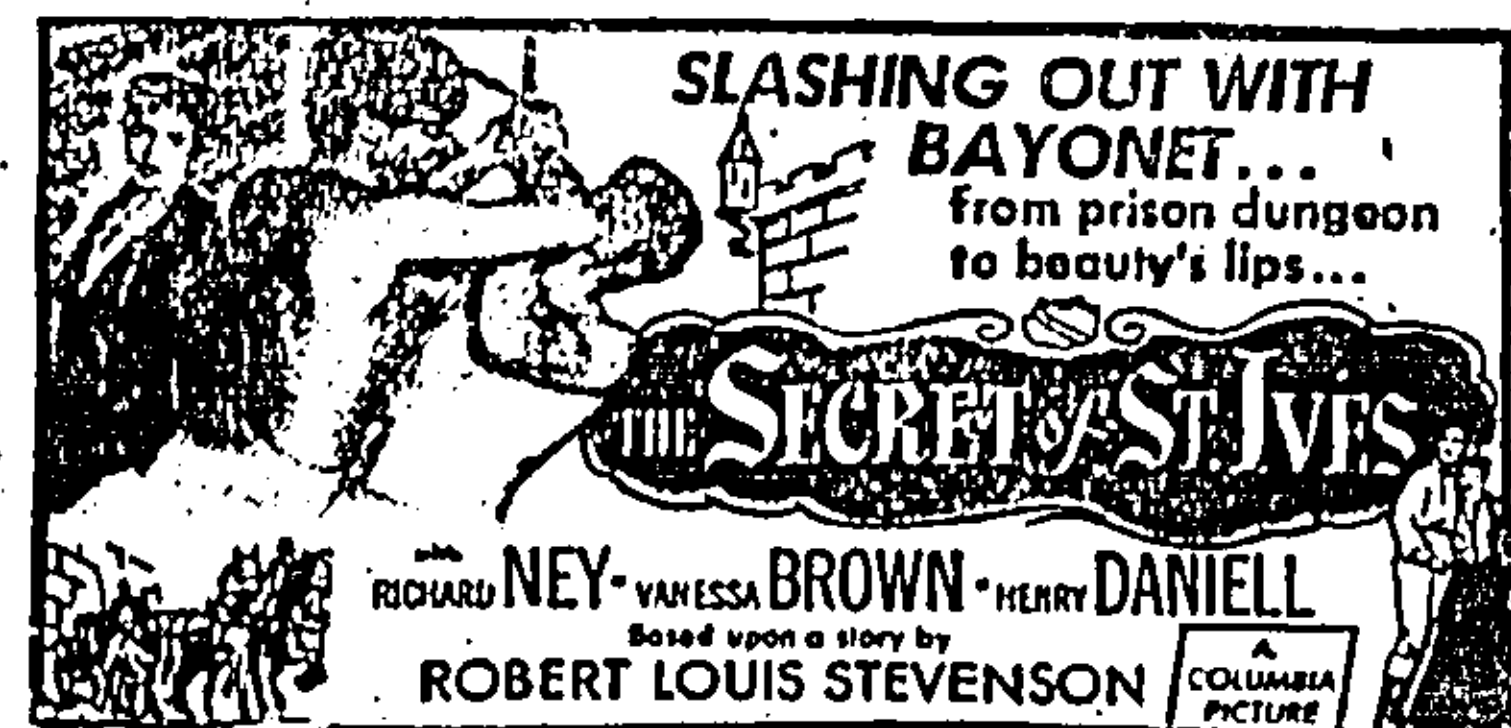


OPENS THURSDAY, 29 JUNE



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At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

ADVENTURE — EXCITEMENT — ROMANCE



Also: A New "Three Stooges" Comedy

NEXT CHANGE
DAN DAILEY — ANNE BAXTER in
"YOU'RE MY EVERYTHING"
A Fox Technicolor Musical!

FINAL 4 SHOWS TODAY
LIBERTY
At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

"STORM OVER FORMOSA"

阿里山風雲
A CHINESE PICTURE — MANDARIN DIALOGUE

TOMORROW

She KISSES quick...and KILLS quicker!
MONOGRAM PICTURES Present



ITALY WEAKEST LINK IN WESTERN DEFENCE

Rome, June 26.

In the event of war, Italy could hold out only briefly against an aggressor prepared for combat. She is a weak link in the chain of Western defence forged by the Atlantic Pact.

Italy was admitted to the West's partnership of defence, but her ability to resist attack is limited sharply by restrictions of the peace treaty her own present allies, and Soviet Russia, made her sign.

GUARDING LONDON'S PALACES

London, June 25.

The highest Home Office and Scotland Yard detectives were discussing this week-end the best methods of improving the protection of Britain's Royal residences.

This follows the stabbing of Queen Mary's housekeeper by a man who broke into Marlborough House early yesterday morning.

The Home Secretary, Mr. James Chuter Ede, at the same time, was understood to be studying reports of the intrusion into the Dowager Queen's residence, which is close to Buckingham Palace, the home of the King and Queen.

Lord Claude Hamilton, 61-year-old Comptroller of Queen Mary's household, said today that every form of protection was being considered, but so far as he knew no decision had yet been taken.

Besides Buckingham Palace and Marlborough House, London has three other Royal homes—St. James' Palace, Kensington Palace and Clarence House, the home of Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh.—Reuter.

Alarm over fate of Catholics

Rome, June 25.

Vatican sources expressed alarm today over the fate of thriving Catholic missions menaced by the Communist invasion of Southern Korea.

While there was no immediate official comment from the Vatican, Pope Pius was reported to be anxiously following the progress of the Red invaders from news broadcasts.

Catholic missionary activity had received full support of the American Government, as much so Vatican sources recalled that Msgr. Patrick Byrne, an American, was named Apostolic delegate to Seoul in April, 1949.

In the Red-dominated North, the Vatican sources added, missionaries have been arrested and used as slave labour in the mines.

The latest round-up of Catholic activities in Korea, principally the free South, showed 161 priests and 275 nuns, mostly Koreans, working there. In addition, there were 1,500 Catholic teachers and 105 seminarians.

The number of Catholics in the country was estimated at 178,000.—Associated Press.

58 killed in plane crash

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 25.

Traces of a missing North West Airlines plane were found tonight in Lake Michigan off St. Joseph, Michigan. It appeared that all 58 persons on board were killed and that the giant craft plunged into a 110-foot deep lake, during a violent thunderstorm before dawn yesterday.

The Coastguard said parts of a plane wing with "North West Airlines" painted on the side, were found 12 miles North West of St. Joseph. Parts of two bodies, a section from a plane log book and several blankets carrying the marking "NW" also were picked up in the area.

All ships and planes searching for the missing DC-4 ship, which vanished before dawn yesterday with 58 persons on board, were diverted to the area.—Associated Press.

CRITICISM OF MINISTER

Damascus, June 25.

"Al Manar" daily organ of the Moslem Brotherhood and a Government supporter, today asked the Egyptian Government to withdraw Ahmad Haqi, the Minister to Syria.

"Al Manar" strongly attacked the Minister for holding a dinner party to honour leaders of the National and Republican Parties, both representing the Syrian Opposition, and accused Haqi of interference with Syria's internal affairs. "Al Manar" considered Haqi's action in contradiction to Egypt's official policy and quoted Kamel Bey Tabet, King Farouk's Press adviser, as giving King Farouk's assurance that he in no way supported the efforts of ex-President Kuwattli to return to power.—United Press.

And because of deficiencies in equipment, the Italian army of today is even below the fighting power the treaty limits allow.

It is that deficiency which American arms aid, now arriving steadily, is tonight to overcome. Even when it is all here, it will not have raised the Italian armed force above the treaty level. Its only goal is to increase the Italian defence efficiency well within the limitations. And it will take some years to do that.

Whether, in the meantime, world events will prompt the United States and Britain to let Italy set aside army, navy and air force limits of the peace pact cannot be foretold.

So far, there have been no steps toward such action.

The reaction from Russia, for all the accusations of treaty violations by her Eastern satellites, would be violent.

Peace terms

The peace terms allowed Italy a total defence force of 300,000 men—not over 25,000 in the navy; not over 20,000 in the air force and not over 250,000 in the army, including the Army-trained Carabinieri branch, which serves as police.

She has in service about those totals. The army numbers 173,000 and the Carabinieri, 76,000.

But of the whole force, only the Carabinieri and two crack divisions of 12,000 men each are fully armed and equipped. These divisions are concentrated near Italy's "battleground" frontier in the North East facing Yugoslavia and Austria. The further South Italy's other divisions are centred, the lower they drop below combat strength in members and in equipment.

Three or four divisions exist only on paper.

The air force is in "an even worse way." It was operational in only a few fighter groups and some transport planes. Italy was not allowed bombardment or aggression types of aircraft.

Some jets

Her only really first line planes are a few Vampire jet fighters purchased recently from England. Her others, British Spitfires and American P-51's, are badly deteriorated by now.

"They are going to pieces even on the ground," said a pilot who has complained. Even in training flights, there have been numerous recent accidents with them.

American arms aid will send over some more fighters, although none has arrived yet. Even these will include no new models, no jets. They will be from stored air force supplies of manufacture at the end of World War II.

Italy has purchased from Britain the rights on jet engine and airframe parts so that modern fighters can be built in Northern Italy. But it will be some time before this manufacture can start.

Two of the greatest handicaps of the defence force, as a whole, are:

Lack of any war reserves to make possible a sustained campaign; and

Lack of uniformity of equipment because the Italian industry converted quickly back to peace purposes, is not manufacturing the arms and equipment needs of an army.

British guns

Italy came into the peace with virtually none of her own wartime military equipment left. The Germans had taken much of it. The Allies took what was left.

Thus, now, the British 25-pounder is the mainstay gun of Italian artillery. The British Enfield is as near the standard rifle of the infantry as any it has. Most of the heavy machine-

DE GAULLE ON FRENCH DEFENCE

Paris, June 25.

General Charles de Gaulle today urged the United States to help France to build up a strong national defence in which the country, while linked to other States, would be fighting for France.

He told the closing session of the third National Congress of his organisation, the "Rally of the French People," that he did not want France to join in a common strategic system which would not protect her against atomic destruction or invasion.

He thought any system would be bad in which the French armed forces were dispersed in a Stateless mechanism in which they would lose their character.

The National Congress today adopted foreign policy resolutions supporting the Schuman Plan, opposing French recognition of Communist China or its admission to the United Nations and calling on the Atlantic Powers to co-ordinate their major defence effort in Europe.—Reuter.

guns in service are Italian Breda 37's. The British Bren is the most frequent light machine-gun in use here.

The Italian army has its own general purpose vehicles from the output of Italy's highly-developed automotive industry. She has started making her own mortars, light rifles and ammunition. But specialised heavy arms and equipment—no present. Italian industry is looted to produce.

The soldiers themselves are raised under a compulsory military training programme. They are tanned, young, and given intensive field work.

There is a problem with Communism. The Defence Ministry keeps a careful eye on its armed force to be assured of its loyalty. But one officer said: "We just can't exclude Communists. If we did, everyone would turn temporary Communist to avoid military service."—Associated Press.

CYPRUS DISPUTE SEQUEL

Limassol, Cyprus, June 25.

Black paint was today found smeared on one of two street name-cards which the Mayor and five Councillors of this town were imprisoned for refusing to erect.

They had objected to "Sir Richmond Palmer Street" on the ground that the name of the Governor of Cyprus after the 1931 disorders "offended Cypriot pride."

The second board was intact today.

Meanwhile, Limassol people were signing a "Citizen's plebiscite" to petition for the release of the six town officials, imprisoned three weeks ago for contempt of court after their refusal.

The plebiscite, organised by nine "Left-wing" organisations, which began yesterday, embraces everyone over 18. It will continue for a week.

Both right and left wing clubs and organisations here called for a boycott of an elementary school athletic display here today under the auspices of the Education Department, as a protest against the Government's "anti-nationalist education policy."

One-day strikes have been declared in seven villages elementary schools in protest at the dismissal of seven school-masters for "gross insubordination" in sending the Greek Education Minister a memorandum supporting union with Greece.—Reuter.

Television offer cheers Judy Garland

Hollywood, June 25.

Judy Garland's business manager, Carlston Alsop, said today that the National Broadcasting Company offer to star her in radio or television shows had cheered her tremendously.

The offer had been received since Miss Garland slashed her throat last Monday in a fit of despondency over her movie career, Mr. Alsop said. Judy is recovering from the wound, which it is reported is not serious.—Associated Press.

WOMEN LIVING LONGER

Geneva, June 25.

Women are still out-living men although the death rate in all major European countries has fallen during the past 50 years, according to statistics released here today by the United Nations World Health Organisation.

In England and Wales the rate had fallen from 17 per 1,000 inhabitants in 1900 to 12.3 (13.5 for men and 11.3 for women), the report said.

In Scotland the present figure was 13.1 (14.1 for men and 12.2 for women), compared with 18.2 at the turn of the century. The mortality rate has roughly been halved in Italy from 22.0 per 1,000 in 1900 to 12.1 (12.8 for men and 11.5 for women).

France's rate had declined from 20.4 to 12.2 (13.5 for men and 11.5 for women). Another striking decrease was registered in the Netherlands, where the 1900 figure of 17.6 had fallen to 8.3 (8.6 for men and 7.0 for women).

Scandinavian countries had registered declines to some of the lowest death rates in Europe with Denmark dropping from 15.8 to 8.1.—Reuter.

SOLO FLIGHT DELAYED

Sydney, June 25.

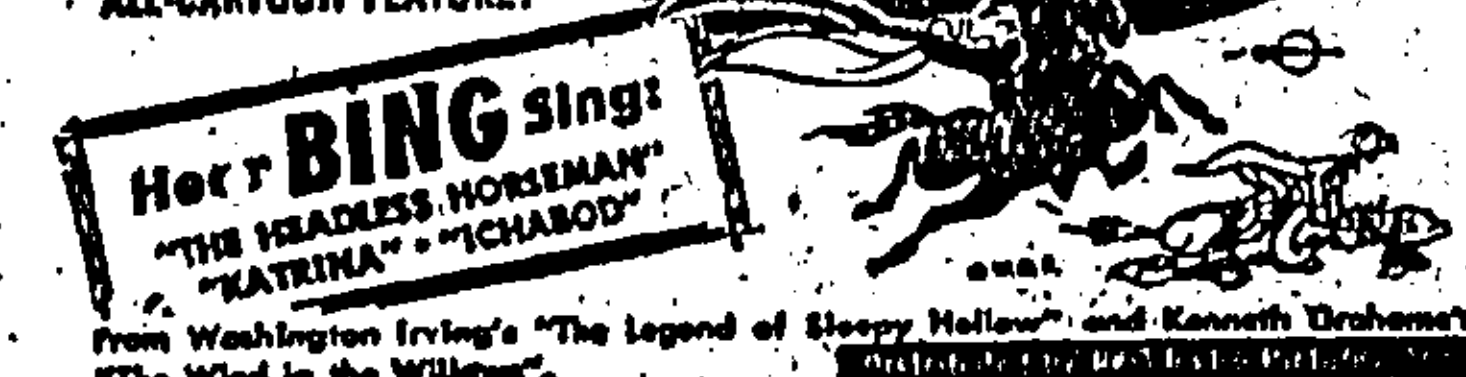
Captain A. J. Bradshaw, who reached Australia from London with his wife and six-year-old son in a Proctor plane last week, was today prevented by bad weather from flying on solo to New Zealand.

He had intended to take his family but the Australian Civil Aviation Department dissuaded him and offered to pay air passage for the wife and son. Captain Bradshaw, accepting, said that to save a lot of trouble he will make the crossing alone.

He hopes to take off from Cofts Harbour, New South Wales, as soon as weather permits.—Associated Press.



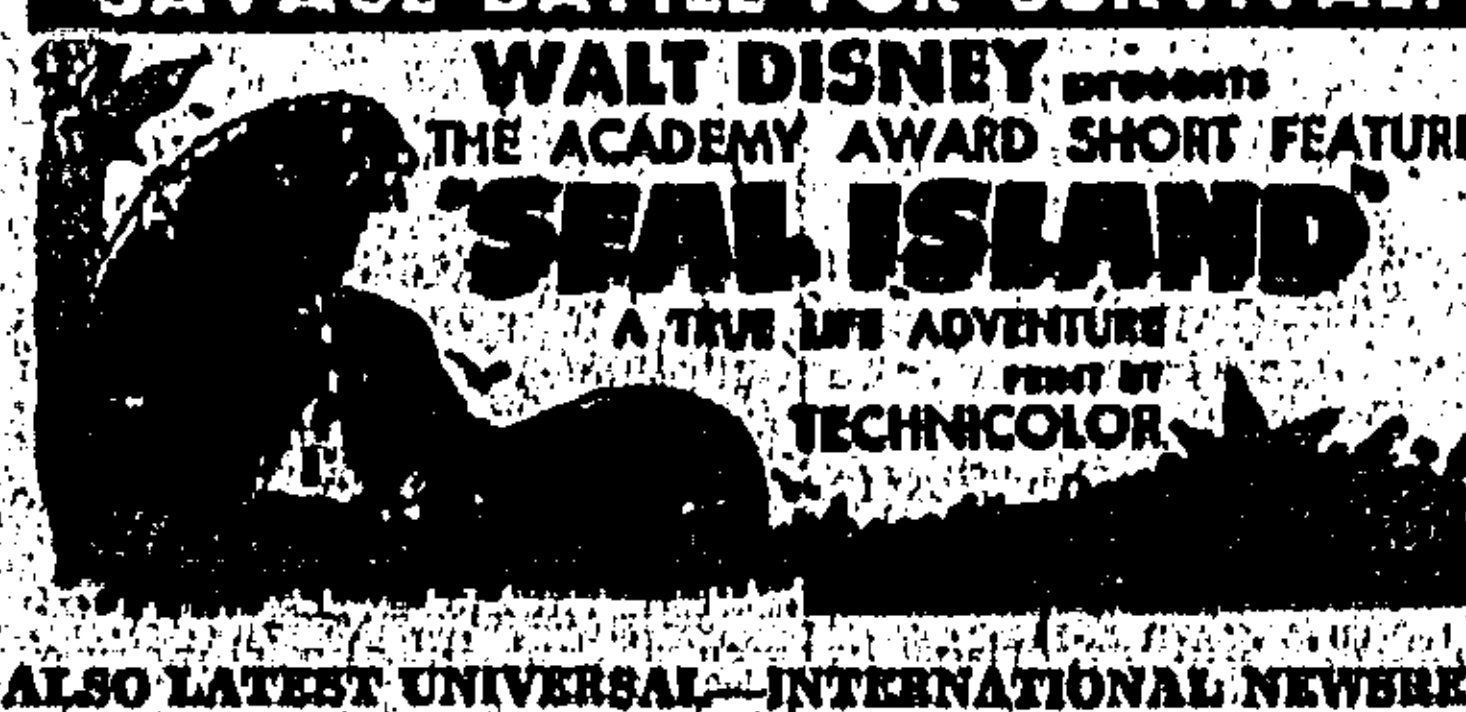
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AWARD ATTRACTION

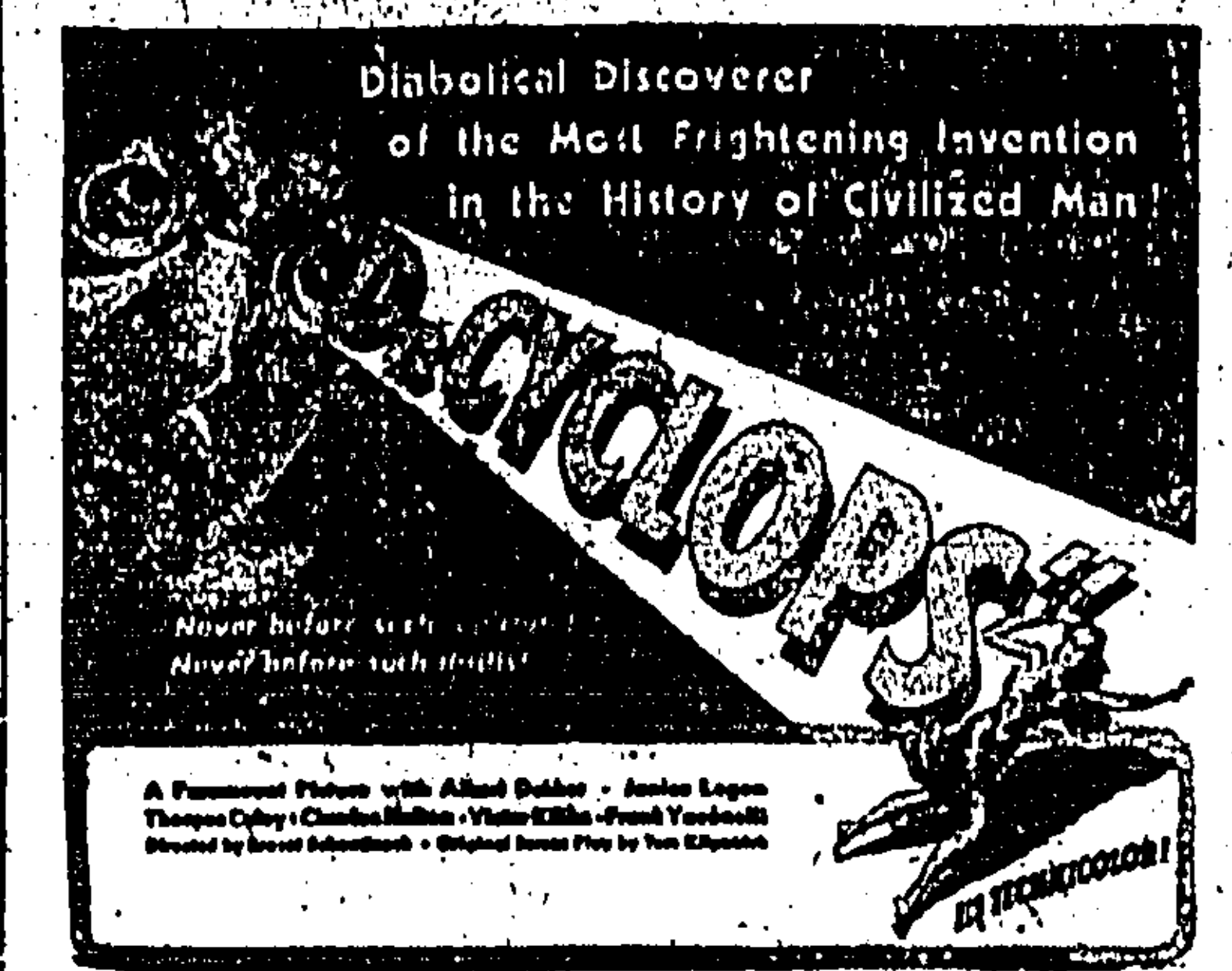
SAVAGE BATTLE FOR SURVIVAL!



ALSO LATEST UNIVERSAL-INTERNATIONAL NEWSREEL



TAKE ANY EASTBOUND TRAM OR ROUTE NO. 5 BUS
FINAL SHOWING TODAY
4 SHOWS at 2.30, 5.15, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



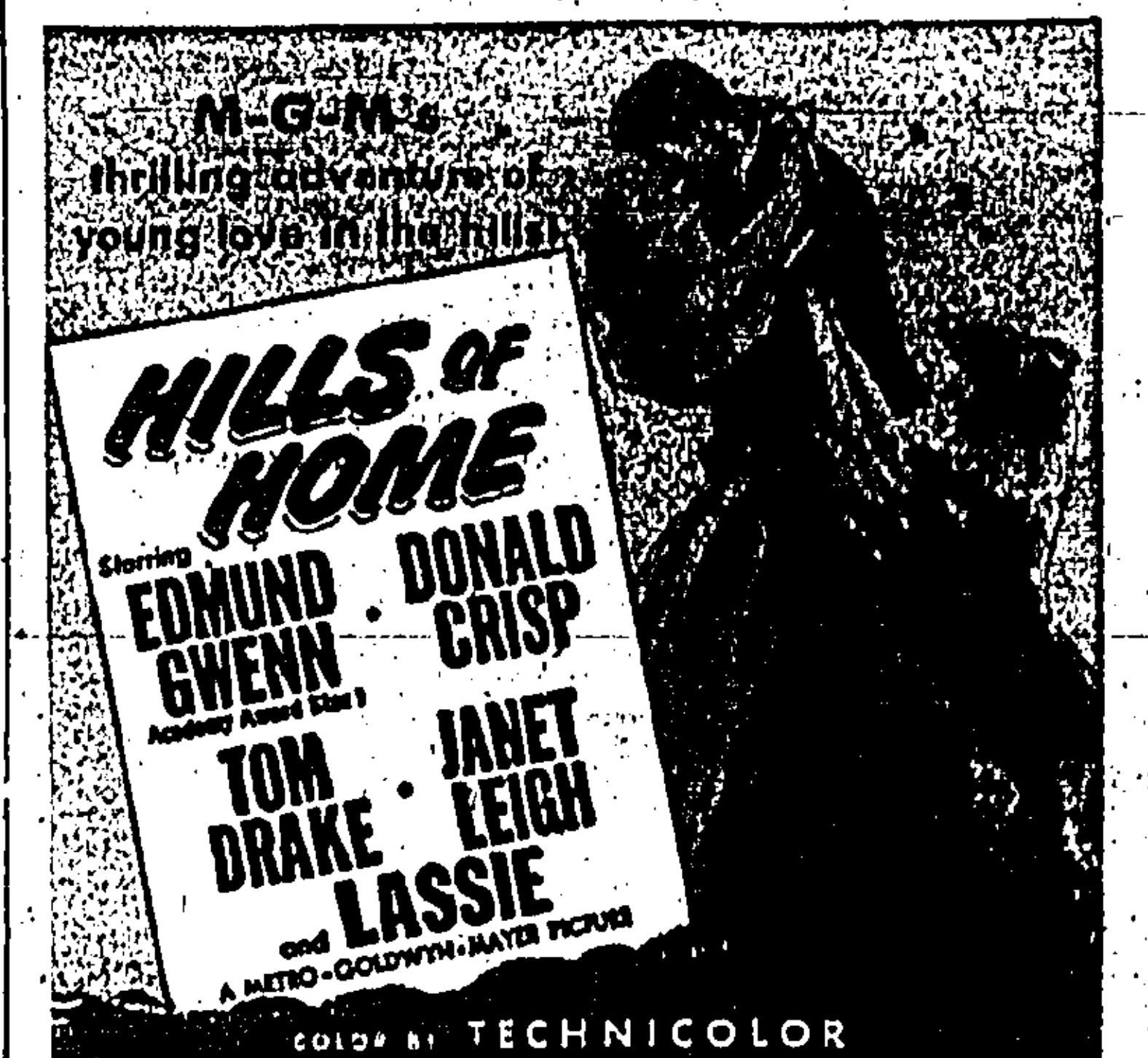
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FIGHTING!... LOOTING!... LOVING!... Branding their outlaw names into the fiery fame of the West!



Commencing Tomorrow: "MEET THE NAVY"



THE DELICIOUS STORY OF AMERICA'S

MOST BEAUTIFUL MODEL!

DOROTHY LAMOUR in

"THE GIRL FROM MANHATTAN"

with George MONTGOMERY • Charles LAUGHTON

FOR ONE DAY... ONLY SOON
JOAN FONTAINE in
"FROM THIS DAY FORWARD"

OPENING ON THURSDAY, JUNE 29th
"LOOK FOR THE SILVER LINING" COLOR BY TECHNICOLOR

CLEMENTIS--A WARNING TO ALL PATRIOTS

By Paul Anderson



One was getting used to cold wars, but this invasion business is a Korean thing too far. Syngman has made an urgent appeal; let us hope it will not be his swan song.

Greek schoolchildren in Cyprus are reported to have gone on strike. In my day it was called playing hooky.

"Russians trying to fuse with China." It isn't likely, but what if Peking should decide to refuse?

Because they are unable to compete with the "ridiculously low" prices of Hong Kong products, some British mill owners wish we would keep our shirts on.

Local report says a swimmer was knocked unconscious by strong current.

Other reporters wave all responsibility for this statement.

"Y's Yvies" club members entertained their husbands at a style show last night at YWCA headquarters. A group of members modelled girdles—and lingerie supplied by a local store.

It was, however, a cultural, not a comic strip.

The Navy is continuing its usual attitude of non-provocation along the coast, but comment over the week-end leads one to believe that the Swatow stand has put new heat into the local business community.

Experience is a fine teacher, it's true.

But here's what makes me burn. Experience is always teaching me things I'd rather not learn.

A traffic policeman in Sydney has been dismissed for kissing children. Well, there's always politics.

The Belgian Socialists threaten trouble if Leopold should return to the throne.

Uneasy lies the head that yearns a crown.

A travelling mayor from California is reported as saying: "In my home town our morality rate is low, while our birth rate is high."

Politicians in France are most perturbed by the possibility that the country may be without a government for weeks to come. The danger is that the public may find they can get on quite well without one.

are now being published. One of them, "A Pastour at la Grace," is an apologetic work, rather in the manner of Pascal, on the spiritual life. Another, "L'Enracinement," is a social study of the conditions needed for the good life. The history of this manuscript is surprising. It was commissioned by General de Gaulle when Simone Weil arrived in London in 1942 as a memorandum for him on post-war social policy in France.

It will be interesting to see what happens to Simone Weil's reputation in the next 10 or 12 years. Until the last few months, the Catholic Church was strong in her support. But recently some bishops have been having doubts about her orthodoxy. One has denounced her as a modern Manichean. As her writings become better known, they will certainly cause increasing controversy.

origin—the son of a noted Slovak scholar. He is well remembered as a champion of Slovakia's national independence and as former editor of the Slovak literary magazine "DAV" (The Masses).

Although a life-long and loyal Communist, Dr. Clementis always hoped to combine with his intellectual Marxist convictions an inborn devotion to the cause of Slovak self-determination. In this he saw no conflict. For decades the Soviet Government has posed as the true defender of the principles of federalism, national autonomy, the liberation of oppressed nations and the sanctity of national self-determination.

Soviet policy change

But Soviet policy changed a long time ago. The Soviet championship of national self-determination was buried years ago. It was replaced by the banner-cry "Socialist Patriotism" which has but one meaning—unquestioning loyalty to the Government of the USSR.

Surviving defenders of such outmoded notions as national self-determination have consequently become "enemies of progress" and these must be, ipso facto, "enemies of the Soviet Fatherland." In the eyes of the Soviet Government, we have become a dangerous "bourgeois nationalist" who—as Siroky said in his speech—"want to solve nationality problems as an all-national problem, jointly with the old bourgeoisie and not in alliance with the proletariat of the former ruling nation."

And that is Dr. Clementis' real crime! He remained a Slovak at heart, even to the extent of defending Slovak interests in alliance with non-Communist Slovaks against the demands of the new totalitarian Centralism. With all that Clementis, the intellectual Marxist, hoped to remain a good Communist. It couldn't be done.

In his princely goal he may now come to "realise the gravity of his mistake"—though on a somewhat different sense. But just as likely he may decide to "confess." Whatever his personal fate may be, his political fate is sealed. He stands condemned, as all the others did, long before his "trial" has started.

Who is next?

SOME FRENCH WRITERS OF A DIFFERENT TYPE

For centuries, the great centre of new ideas and movements in Europe has been Paris. When the last war ended, and the barriers between France and the outside world were broken down, everybody looked to Paris to see what had been happening there in intellectual life during the tragic Vichy period.

It was found that the main pre-occupation there had been with the philosophy, or pseudo-philosophy, which is called Existentialism. This had produced a depressing school of writers, the chief of whom is the celebrated M. Sartre. Another leading Existentialist is M. Camus who wrote the bloodcurdling play, "Caligula," and the macabre novel, "The Plague."

Now it is being discovered in England that side by side with the Existentialists there have been a very different type. The Existentialists are pessimists, and whatever their protestations tend to be nihilist. But there are other French writers whose ideas, though controversial, are at the opposite pole from nihilism.

One of the chief of these is Gustave Thibon. His life history is rather astonishing. He is a self-taught man, by origin a peasant. He has worked all his life as a vineyard, and has had no contact with universities. He is a devout Catholic and a social philosopher whose work is read with great respect. He traces the maladies of our age to industrialism and to the break up of the family as the prime unit of society.

cesses of the United Nations, but by action on the spot—and real action. There the Western Allies had the resources right at hand to defeat the challenge, and the will to use them. There is no such immediate "position of strength" out there, for even General MacArthur does not have more forces at his disposal than are required for the vital tasks of the occupation in Japan. The position of strength could be created, given the will and the time to do it. But events are likely to move swiftly in Korea, and South Korea will meet, or fall, the supreme test long before anything can be done to alter the course of events. Meanwhile this is another warning to the free democracies. The real question that has to be faced is where, and when, this militant tide of aggression which is menacing the whole of Asia is going to be stopped, and then thrown back.

By
Windrush

but in action in contemporary affairs.

"She was much impressed by the 'priest-worker' movement in French church. This is a movement in which priests go to work in factories as simple workmen. Their aim is not to conduct a missionary campaign but simply to demonstrate how a Christian man conducts himself in that most typical institution of modern life, the factory."

Simone Weil followed the example of the priest-workers. For a time worked in the Renault motor factory. For a limited time she served in the Republican army in Spain, but as a non-combatant. After the beginning of the war she decided to become a farm labourer, and it was while working in this capacity that she met Gustave Thibon. After her death, he wrote of this period as follows.

Tireless energy

"Finding my house too comfortable, she insisted on living in an old ruined cottage. It was there (she had suffered all her life from intolerable headaches, and pleurisy, contracted some years earlier, had permanently damaged her health) she did her farm work with tireless energy."

"Every month she sent to the political prisoners half her rain tickets. As to her spiritual gifts, she lavished them most generously. Each evening, when work was over, she expounded the great texts of Plato. But she put the same enthusiasm into explaining the first rules of arithmetic to backward children of the village."

"A kind of superior egotism made her take her own standards as universal; there was hardly any person whom she considered unworthy to receive the most erudite instruction. I remember a young Lorraine worker whom she instructed for weeks with splendid commentaries on the Upanishads. The poor young man was terribly bored, but out of politeness and timidity dared not protest."

During these years of hard manual labour she became increasingly interested in the writings of the great mystics, and there is no doubt that she came to enjoy extraordinary mystical experiences.

In 1942 she left France with her parents for America. But, leaving them there, she came to

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BIRTH

MARTIN—To Florence (nee Fowler) wife of H. S. Martin, the gift of a daughter born at the European Hospital, Zohba, Nyasaland, B.C. Africa, on Saturday 24th June, 1950.

DEATH

MALEY—On June 25th, at Pakhlo, Capt. Percy James Maley, aged 58 years.

NOTICE

The engagement between Clifford Edmund Stone and myself has been cancelled by mutual agreement.

Katherine Upton.

PEACEMONGERS GO TO WAR

The cold war in Korea has moved from words to deeds, from endless speeches and propaganda to armed force. The democracies went a long way toward winning the war of words, both in quantity and quality. Now, a few days after Mr. Dulles had expressed increased confidence in the future of the "Korean nation," the Communists from the North are invading the Southern Republic in full force. It was planned, no doubt, long ago. The plan has now been put into action under cover of an intensive worldwide peace campaign which is unmatched for cynicism.

The campaign was particularly vigorous in the Far East. In China many millions were induced to sign "peace petitions," and a lot of them signed no doubt over and over again. In North Korea, the Communist radio stepped up its "peace" appeals, in the guise of demands for national unification—on the basis, of course, of the absorption by the Communists of the Southern Republic. They even sent three so-called peace delegates to the South a fortnight ago. Their task was to make contact with the various parties and groups and soften them up. This manoeuvre had an unexpected twist a few days later, when the peace delegates defected and began broadcasting to North Korea and giving the people there the truth about the situation in the South. They denounced the false peace offensive of the Communists—in which they had themselves taken part—exposed the tales of terror and horror put out by Pyongyang, and urged the people of the North to rise for the real, peaceful unification of the country.

The reply to this embarrassing counterblast in the war of words was the invasion of South Korea. The Communists have the nerve to assert that the South attacked first and to accuse Mr. Dulles, who recently visited the country, of instigating it! It is doubtful whether the Communists themselves believe that yarn; certainly nobody else will. But this is no longer a crisis to be dealt with by bandying words. Those who have resorted to armed force will have to be resisted by armed force, and with equal spirit, or suffer defeat.

The South Koreans have by now troops and armed police armed and equipped by the Americans, as the North Koreans were armed and equipped by the Soviet Army. The problem is one of real fighting spirit, as it was in the similar crisis in

An insurance risk worse than steepjack must be the lives of Communist leaders.

The list of once famous, honoured, revered and idolised Communist leaders who were "tried," found "guilty" and executed as "traitors" is a long one already. At the head of the list, of course, are the names of nearly the entire Old Guard of Bolsheviks themselves—not excluding the great Leon Trotsky, killed in 1940 by NKVD agents in his Mexican exile.

The post-war list of purges is rapidly growing. Many have gone already. With or without "confessions" they went to their deaths. The world remembers last year's monster "trial" against the Hero of Hungarian Communists and former Foreign Minister, Laszlo Rajk. Soon after him, one of the oldest, most fanatical (and most idolised) Bulgarian Communists, Traicho Kostov, met with the same fate.

(In this case, one remembers, "confession of guilt" could not be produced until the hangman had reported that justice had been done.)

Who is next? Next on the list for a political show trial is another well-known Communist leader (and until quite recently a person of some consequence)—the former Czechoslovak Foreign Minister and successor of Jan Masaryk, Dr. Vladimir Clementis.

Shrewd politician

As Czechoslovakia's United Nations representative, Dr. Clementis earned international recognition as a shrewd politician. As a Slovak and life-long Communist he held a key position in the new Communist regime. A few weeks ago, a curt Government announcement stated that the Foreign Minister, Dr. Clementis, had been relieved of his duties.

At the moment, Dr. Clementis is held prisoner in an old castle in the remote Tatra mountains near Javorina—a former property of Prince Hohenzollern.

What will be his fate? That of Trotsky or that of Rajk and Kostov—or merely of Poland's veteran Communist Wladislaw Gomulka? It is difficult to predict but it doesn't look as if Dr. Clementis' life were a much better insurance risk than that of Gomulka and many others. Clementis' trial now seems a certainty.

Why? Well, there have been certain indications pointing clearly in that direction. The Communist technique of "purging" has shaken down to a rigid pattern. Those who have studied it can now read it like an open book, or perhaps one should say, it with no more trouble than a scholar deciphers Egyptian hieroglyphs.

China. If the forces of the Republic are prepared to fight and fight hard for their cause and their freedom, this invasion can be defeated, and time gained for aid that could then be afforded them. The speed of the invaders' advance indicates that they are out to conquer the whole country so swiftly as to render any aid from outside impossible.

Behind the civil war in China, as in the case of Korea, lay the two great protagonists of the world cold war. Both sides in China received aid from their friends and allies, but direct intervention was avoided. The battle was fought out on a domestic basis, issues of prestige and of political affiliations notwithstanding. It was settled by the supreme test of war, which the Communists passed and the Nationalists did not.

The two problems are not on all fours, however. Nationalist China was one of the Powers that created the United Nations. South Korea, on the contrary, was practically a creation of the United Nations, for it was under its auspices that the elections were held and the South Korean Government established. The international position is therefore radically different, and the responsibility of the United Nations clear; far clearer, in fact, than was that of the old League of Nations when confronted with Japanese action in Manchuria two decades ago. Naturally and inevitably the issue was raised at once, at Lake Success. If action is really desired, the case for it is unanswerable, and without any quibbling or reservations about United States "imperialism." A word of the United Nations has been attacked and invaded. The responsibility for action in aid and protection is undeniable. It is even a duty. But whether anything more than the usual long feast of talk will be done about it remains to be seen.

The crisis in Berlin was solved, not by the slow pro-



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NORTHERN KOREA BRANDED AS AGGRESSOR BY THE UN

Security Council calls for troops' withdrawal DEMAND FOR CEASE-FIRE

Lake Success, June 25.
The United Nations Security Council today branded the invasion of South Korea from the North as an act of aggression, called for fighting to stop, and ordered the Northern forces back over the border — the 38th Parallel.

Russia was not at the meeting in continuance of her boycott of meetings attended by Nationalist China, and Yugoslavia did not vote.

Nine of the 10 Security Council members present voted for the American-proposed resolution for a cease-fire.

Yugoslavia supported the call for a cease-fire but abstained on the other clauses of the resolution because she wanted North Korea to be heard first.

A Yugoslav proposal to call a Northern Korean representative before the Council was defeated.

Yugoslavia was in favour and six against, with Norway, India and Egypt abstaining.

The Nationalist China representative, Dr. T. T. Tsiang, appended to the Council to stop the aggression by North Korea, emphasising that with aggression tolerated in the Far East there will be no room for any nationalism or Socialism.

The French delegate also supported the American resolution which called upon North Korea to cease hostilities immediately and to withdraw their armed forces to the 38th Parallel.

Breach of peace
He said he saw two special reasons for his attitude: firstly, because a breach of the peace had been committed, and secondly, because the attacked country was Korea, which was brought to life again by the United Nations.

The delegates from Cuba and Ecuador also supported the American proposal.

The Council eventually adjourned until Tuesday.

Earlier the United States demanded at the emergency meeting of the United Nations Security Council—boycotted by Russia—that North Korea withdraw its invading forces from South Korea.

A resolution tabled by Mr. Ernest Gross, the United States representative, also asked that the United Nations Commission in Korea observe the withdrawal to the 38th Parallel—the frontier between the two Koreas—and keep the Security Council informed.

Russia's chair was empty in continuance of the Soviet boycott of United Nations bodies while China is represented by the Nationalists.

Supported by Britain
The American resolution called on all members of the Security Council to help the United Nations carry out the cease-fire and refrain from giving assistance to the North Korean authorities.

Mr. Gross called the outbreak of hostilities a wholly illegal and unprovoked attack.

Britain supported the American resolution for the cease-fire.

When the Council meeting began its President called attention to a 1948 General Assembly resolution asking the United Nations Korean Commission to report to the United Nations developments which might lead to military complications in Korea.

The Commission was also called upon to give interim reports and he asked Mr. Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary-General, whether he had received any such reports.

Direct violation
Mr. Lie replied that when he had heard reports of the conflict today he had sent telegrams to the United Nations' mission in Korea, and had received a reply from the Commission. This reply had been circulated to Council members.

Mr. Lie said that the report from the Commission made it plain that military actions had been undertaken by Northern Korea in direct violation of the General Assembly's resolution and also in violation of the principles of the United Nations Charter.

In his opinion it was the duty of the Security Council to take steps to re-establish peace.

The United States representative, Mr. Gross, proposed a draft resolution expressing the Council's "grave concern at the invasion of the Republic of Korea by the armed forces of North Korea" and calling upon the authorities in the North to "cease these activities and to withdraw its forces to the border along the 38th Parallel."

The resolution also asked that the United Nations Korean Commission observe the withdrawal

of troops to the 38th Parallel and keep the Security Council informed on the implementation and execution of the resolution.

Flouting of UN authority
The draft resolution also called upon all members of the United Nations to render every assistance to the United Nations in the carrying out of this resolution and to refrain from giving assistance to the North Korean authorities.

South Korea was represented at the Council table by Mr. John Chang, its Ambassador, who had flown from Washington.

He heard America's representative brand the attack as "an invasion of a State which the United Nations brought into being by recognising it as a State."

"Such an attack," Mr. Gross said, "strikes at the fundamental purpose of the United Nations Charter and openly flouts the authority of the United Nations."

He described the attack also as wholly illegal and unprovoked.

Mr. Gross outlined the history of the Korean problem and said that Russia's obstruction had prevented 38,000,000 people from getting the kind of life that was their right.

Clear threat
Mr. Gross said that the invasion constituted "a breach of the peace, an act of aggression which is clearly a threat to international peace."

The full text of the American resolution was as follows:

"The Security Council, recalling the findings of the General Assembly in its resolution of October 31, 1949, that the Government of the Republic of South Korea is a lawfully established Government, having effective control and jurisdiction over that part of Korea where the United Nations temporary Commission on Korea was able to observe and consult and where the great majority of the Korean people reside and that this Government is based upon elections which were a valid expression of the free will of the electorate.

"Mindful of the concern expressed by the General Assembly in its resolutions of December 12, 1948, and October 21, 1949, as to the consequences which might follow unless member States refrain from prejudicing the measures recommended by the

United Nations to bring about the complete independence and unity of Korea and taking into account that the report of the United Nations Commission on Korea expresses grave concern for the invasion of the Republic of Korea, determines that this action constitutes a breach of the peace and calls upon the authorities in North Korea.

"(a) To cease hostilities forthwith and (b) to withdraw their armed forces to the 38th Parallel, requests the United Nations Commission on Korea.

"(a) To observe the withdrawal of the North Korean forces to the 38th Parallel and (b) to keep the Security Council informed on the execution of this resolution.

"Calls upon all members to render every assistance to the United Nations in the execution of this resolution and to refrain from giving assistance to the North Korean authorities."

Grave matter
Britain's delegate, Sir Terence Shone, supported the American resolution "subject of course to minor amendments which other delegates may wish to propose."

He said, "It seems that it is obviously right that the Council should lose no time in devoting its attention to this grave matter."

(Continued On Page 8)

APPEAL BY UN BODY IN KOREA

Seoul, June 25.
The United Nations Commission in Korea tonight issued an official statement appealing for a cease-fire.

The Chinese member of the Commission, Mr. Liu Hsi-wan, will broadcast the appeal to North Korea tonight.

The United Nations Korea Commission, which was set up by the General Assembly in November, 1947, comprises the representatives of Australia, Canada, China, El Salvador, France, India, the Philippines, Syria and the Ukraine.

On June 11 this year the Commission made its first contact with the North Korean Government.

The report—the first on-the-spot estimate of the position, made—by the Commission on Korea within a few hours of the invasion—was sent to United Nations headquarters.

The cablegram, from Seoul, South Korean capital, suggested that the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Trygve Lie, should bring the serious situation to the notice of the UN Security Council.

The cable was sent after the Commission had conferred with Mr. Syngman Rhee, President of the Republic of South Korea.

The Commission stated that according to the Korean Republic, the major points of attack had included the Ongjin Peninsula, the Kaesong area and Chunchon and the East coast, where seaborne landings had been reported North and South of Kangnung.

Another seaborne landing was reported imminent under air cover in the Pohang area on the South East coast.

The lightest attacks, according to the Republic of Korea, had occurred along the Parallel directly North of Seoul along the shortest avenue of approach.

The Commission also told headquarters that after an emergency session of the Republic of Korea's Cabinet, the Foreign Minister broadcast to the South Korean people asking them to resist the "dastardly attack."

The cable also stated that four Yak-type aircraft strafed civilian and military airfields outside Seoul, destroying planes, firing gas tanks and attacking jeeps. A railway station on the outskirts of Seoul was also strafed.

The United Nations Commission said that it would cable later and send its "more fully considered recommendation."—Reuter.

President Truman's return to capital

New York, June 26.
President Truman after a telephone talk with the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, decided suddenly today to cut short his week-end holiday in Missouri and fly to Washington this afternoon.

The change of plan was announced by his Press Secretary who earlier had stated that the President would remain at Independence until tomorrow and that Mr. Truman was concerned but not alarmed by the Korean fighting.

Less than 30 minutes later the Press Secretary said, "The President has three or four important decisions to make. He feels that he should go back to Washington right away."

Mr. Truman, who looked solemn, told reporters at Kansas City airport, "I will not have anything to say until I have all the facts."

Asking reporters not to make the situation appear alarming, he added, "It could be a dangerous situation, but I hope not."—Reuter.

KOREA PROBLEM FOR ALL THE DEMOCRACIES

London, June 25.
Mr. Tchi Chang Yun, the South Korean Minister in London, told a reporter tonight that the Korean civil war was not only an American problem but a problem for all the democratic countries, including Britain and France.

"The whole world knows what is going on," Mr. Yun declared. "It is not only a question of saying that it constitutes an eventual threat to Taiwan. It affects the whole of South East Asia. It is easy preventing a war in the beginning, when it is small. Later on it is not so easy."

Declaring that this was not a local civil war, Mr. Yun added: "It assumes the proportion of an international affair that might lead to a third world war. Because on the one side you have the Communist regime, and on the other the free countries."

"Korea will resist this aggression to the very last," he said.

The South Korean Minister said that for some time past there had been no trade relations or interchange of any kind between the Northern and Southern parts of the country.

"There is an Iron Curtain in the North," he added, "and for some time the population had been moving over the frontier into the South at an estimated rate of 200 per day for political reasons." It was a one-way stream, he added.

Worldwide reaction from various world centres was reported by Reuter as follows:

Call for action
Moscow: Moscow Radio made no mention of the fighting in Korea in its main evening bulletin tonight.

Sydney: The former President of the United Nations General Assembly, Dr. Herbert Evatt, said that the attack on South Korea was an apparent case of unprovoked aggression and that there "certainly is a call for immediate action."

The Australian Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Percy Spender, declared: "This invasion was not unexpected. It is merely part of the pattern of penetration by imperialistic Communism."

"I have no doubt that the next step will be Taiwan," he said.

The Hague: The eyes of the world are on Washington rather than on Seoul, said a spokesman close to the Dutch Government tonight. He was commenting on the Korean civil war.

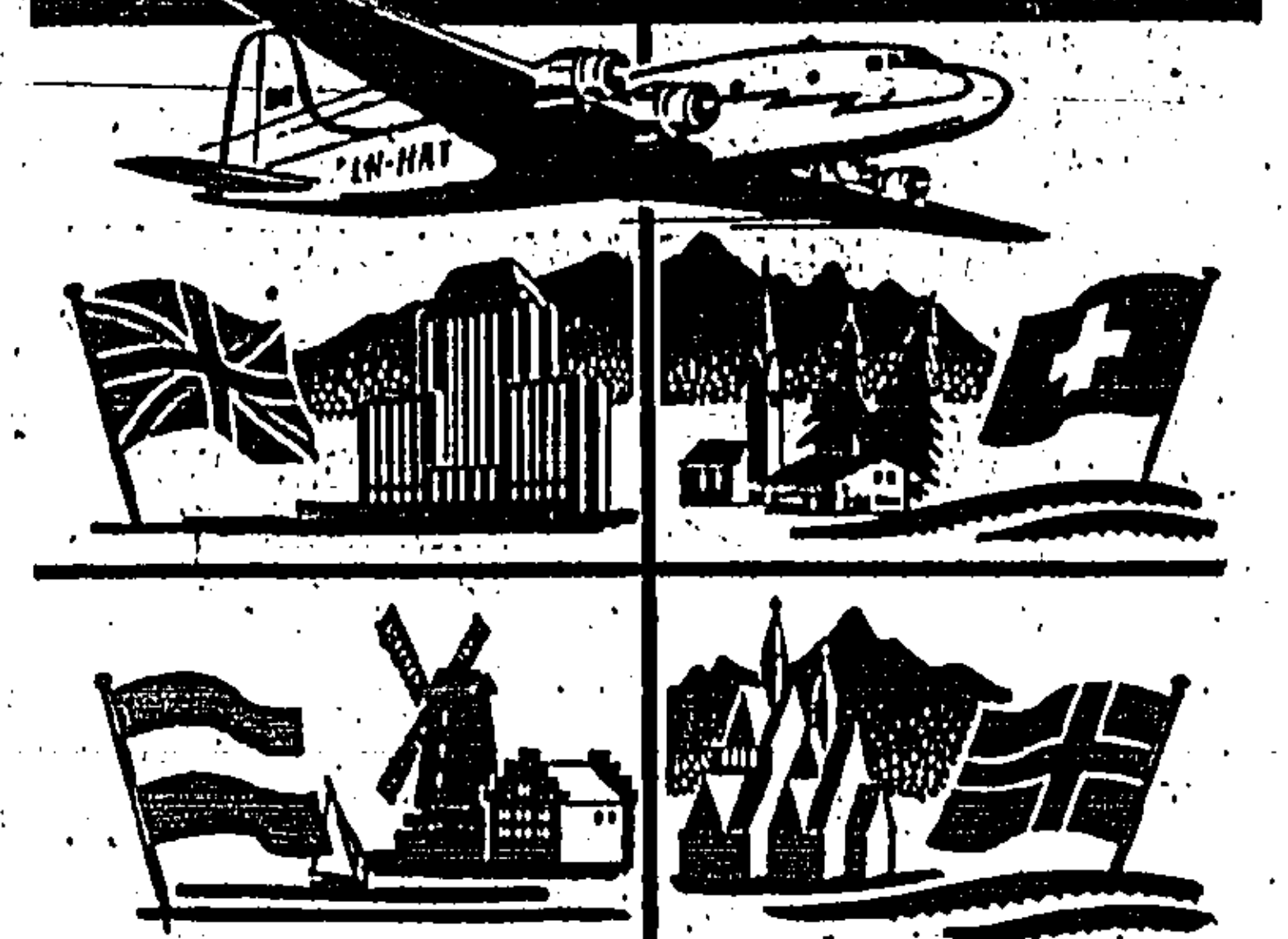
"If the United States were to leave South Korea to its fate the consequences for South East Asia would be far-reaching in their significance," he added.

"This attack on an independent State with the most modern weapons means that the cold war has entered the fighting stage."

France ready
Paris: France is prepared to support energetically all measures approved by the Security Council to re-establish order in Korea, the Secretary-General of the French Foreign Office told the United States Ambassador, Mr. David Bruce, this afternoon.

Day-long contact has been maintained between the Foreign Office and the United States Embassy for the exchange of information received from Korea and to examine in common the repercussions of the fighting in Korea on the Far Eastern situation in general.—Reuter, United Press and Associated Press.

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Royal romance in London



Pictured in London's Cadogan Gardens after the announcement of their engagement are Prince George of Denmark and Viscountess Anne, daughter of the Duke of Devonshire. The Prince, aged 30, is a second cousin to King Frederick the Ninth of Denmark and is currently serving as Acting Military Attaché at the Danish Embassy in London. The Viscountess, twenty years older, was divorced from Viscount Anson in 1948 on the grounds of his desertion of her. There are two children by the marriage. The Prince said he will soon take his fiancée to Denmark to introduce her to his family and official circles. The wedding will not be before August or September. (AP Photo).

Washington was shocked by North Korean action

Washington, June 25.

Shocked American officials blamed Russia for fomenting what they called the gravest crisis since World War II. They said official despatches from the Far East indicated that a real attack was in progress and it was a clear case of deliberate aggression by the Russian-controlled North Korean regime.

State Department officials were in constant touch with President Truman by long-distance telephone before he returned hurriedly to the capital from a week-end in his home town of Independence, Missouri.

Mr. Truman, who is due back tomorrow, will immediately plunge into top-level talks on the crisis.

Mr. Acheson, who invoked the United Nations machinery at 2:30 a.m. after a night-long State Department huddle, returned to the

Department right afterwards and immediately went into a closed conference with the Secretary of the Army, Frank Pace, Jr., Under-Secretary of State James Webb, the Assistant Secretaries of State, Dean Rusk and John Hickerson, and the Ambassador at large, Phillip Jessup.

He refused to talk to reporters, but said he might have a statement after the strategy conference.

General Omar Bradley, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, who returned yesterday from a first-hand inspection of Far Eastern defence, went to his Pentagon office at 9 a.m. to read confidential despatches from Korea.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff will meet tomorrow, ostensibly to hear General Bradley's report, but there was no doubt the session would be taken up with the grave new turn of events.

Aid for Taiwan?

The Defence Secretary, Louis Johnson, who accompanied General Bradley on his Far Eastern trip, was said to be ready to go to President Truman tomorrow with new plans for military aid to the Chinese Nationalists in Taiwan, possibly next target of Communist attack.

But there was no indication that Defence officials were pushing plans to rush American military units into South Korea. The military attitude appeared to be that it is up to the State Department at this stage to chart the nation's course.

American occupation troops were withdrawn from South Korea in July 1949. A State Department spokesman said about 1,700 American remained in the area, including some 600 officers and men of the military advisory mission, 600 civilian diplomatic personnel and 700 dependents. U.S. officials were reluctant to estimate South Korea's chances for driving back the invaders. The North Korean forces are believed to be somewhat larger numerically than the 150,000 men South Korea can muster in its American-trained army, Coast Guard and police force combined.

State Department officials said early this afternoon, after conferring with military leaders, that the fighting still seems to favour the Northern forces.

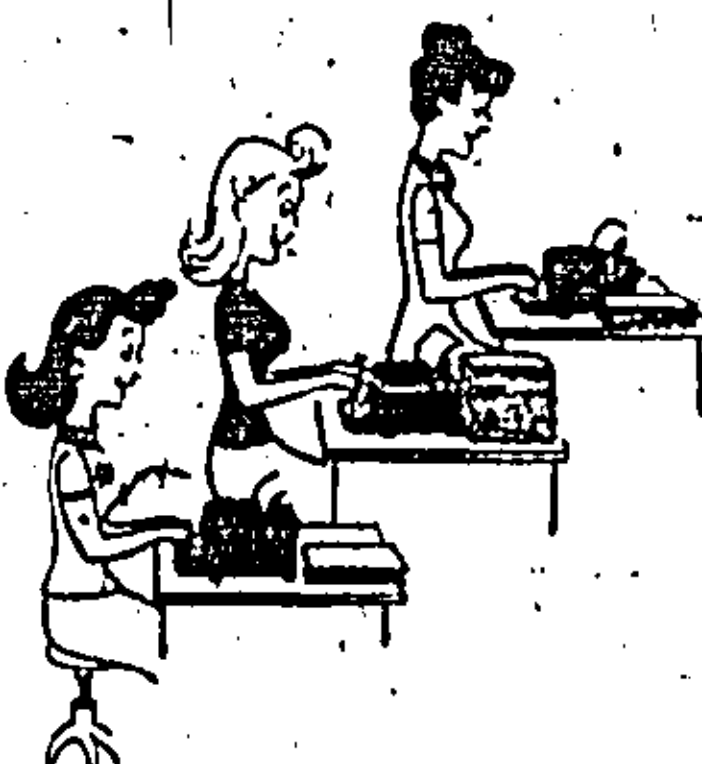
Russian support?

However, there was hope in some official quarters that the South Korean forces would be able to rally and overcome the initial disadvantage of the surprise attack. Even the most optimistic officials said, however, that these hopes hinged on whether Russia openly supported North Korea.

Soviet forces were withdrawn from the area early in 1948, but in adjoining Manchuria there are large Red units which could be hurried into action.

The State Department's powerful "Voice of America" began broadcasting the invasion story to the world before the Kremlin could get on the air with its version. Officials said the Voice was giving a straight news account of the invasion as well as of United Nations intervention.

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MACARTHUR ORDERED TO RUSH ARMED AID TO SOUTHERN KOREA

Washington, June 25.

America today ordered General Douglas MacArthur, the Supreme Allied-Commander in Japan, to rush all available armed aid from Japan to South Korea, which is fighting back an invasion from the Communist "People's Republic" in North Korea.

The order to rush all possible supplies to aid the embattled Koreans came as General Omar Bradley, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, summoned his chiefs to a top-level conference in Washington's Pentagon Headquarters. Some supplies have already been sent from Japan. Meanwhile, General J. Lawton Collins, the Army's Chief of Staff, arranged to brief the civilian Secretaries of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force on the latest moves while the United Nations Security Council discussed the invasion—branded a threat to international peace.

Rhee on phone to Washington

Washington, June 25.

The Korean Embassy Counsellor, Sae Sun Kim, told the United Press today that the Korean President, Syngman Rhee, has been in telephone contact today with the Ambassador, John Myun Chang, who is attending the United Nations Security Council meeting in New York.

Mr. Kim said the phone call from President Rhee came through to the Embassy here and was relayed to New York.

He did not know what information the President may have given to Ambassador Chang.

Mr. Kim said the Embassy received no late word from his Government.

He told the United Press: "This is a very serious situation and I am afraid that it is the start of another world war."

"It is obviously part of the Kremlin-directed plan and if the Russians find that we are taking a soft hand they will carry it on to other areas."

He said, "We hope that United States weapons will arrive in time. No matter how brave the people are they cannot fight without weapons."—United Press.

WON'T LEAD TO WORLD WAR

Ankara, June 25.

Kasim Gulik, Turkish chairman of the United Nations Observation Committee to Korea, does not believe the Korean clash will touch off a third World War.

But he added: "I hope the democracies will take measures to save democratic South Korea. Korea is a very important place and the democracies should not leave Korea to Russia."—United Press.

Kept secret

Details of the United States arms shipments were cloaked in secrecy. Congressional approval was not required since South Korea already is covered by the existing military aid programme and has received about US\$10,000,000 worth of arms in the past year.

Emergency weapons will be supervised by the American Military Mission of some 500 officers and men. Informed quarters said the mission, with headquarters in Seoul, had broad authority to advise and assist the South Korean forces. There was no indication that U.S. fighting forces would be sent into the battle zone.

General MacArthur has about 123,000 troops under his command. Naval forces in Far Eastern waters include the aircraft carriers Valley Forge and Boxer and two cruisers, 10 destroyers and

Soviet weapons

Reports received here from the invasion area have made it clear that the North Korean forces are using Soviet-supplied planes and weapons. For the last year, the United States military experts have not been optimistic about South Korea's ability to resist an attack from the North.

One reason for the withdrawal of American forces from South Korea last summer was under-estimated by the North Korean position there.

But there are understood to be still 17,000 Americans in South Korea, including a Military Advisory Commission of 500 officers and men and an Economic Co-operation Administration staff and technicians, civil advisers, businessmen and diplomatic staff.

One of the problems discussed by State Department officials today was the protection of these men.

The United States also has to face the possible loss of hundreds of millions of dollars which it has poured into South Korea to support the economy of a country artificially divided by Soviet-American differences.

Last year the United States Congress allocated \$120,000,000 in Marshall Aid to South Korea. This year it is due to receive another \$100,000,000 in economic assistance.

South Korea has also received about \$10,000,000 in military aid this year and has been expected to receive a similar amount in next year's Budget.

The South Koreans have also had the use of large quantities of military equipment, including light arms, ammunition, communications equipment and forces which were stationed in South Korea when it withdrew.

Mr. Tehl Chang Yun, the South Korean Minister in Britain, in an interview, in London today, declared: "We want military help from the Americans to repel the invasion by the North Koreans."

"Geographically speaking, the Americans, whose forces are in Japan, can give us this help. This is not a local question. It is a question of principle—of Communism versus the Democracies and the free countries of the world," he said.

Mr. Tehl Chang Yun said that about a fortnight ago the South Korean Defence Minister forecast a large-scale attack from North Korea on South Korea.

When he made this announcement he seemed to have sensed the invasion which has now materialised.

"We are confident that we will be able to expel the attackers from our area," he said.

North Korea formally declared war on South Korea early this morning. Fighting broke out along the 38th Parallel separating the two States at 4:00 a.m. local time today.

The South Korean Minister in London said that it was very unfortunate that South Korea should have been attacked because it means fighting among the Korean people themselves.

"We have been trying to use all our powers to unite both the areas without any bloodshed," he added.—Reuters and United Press.



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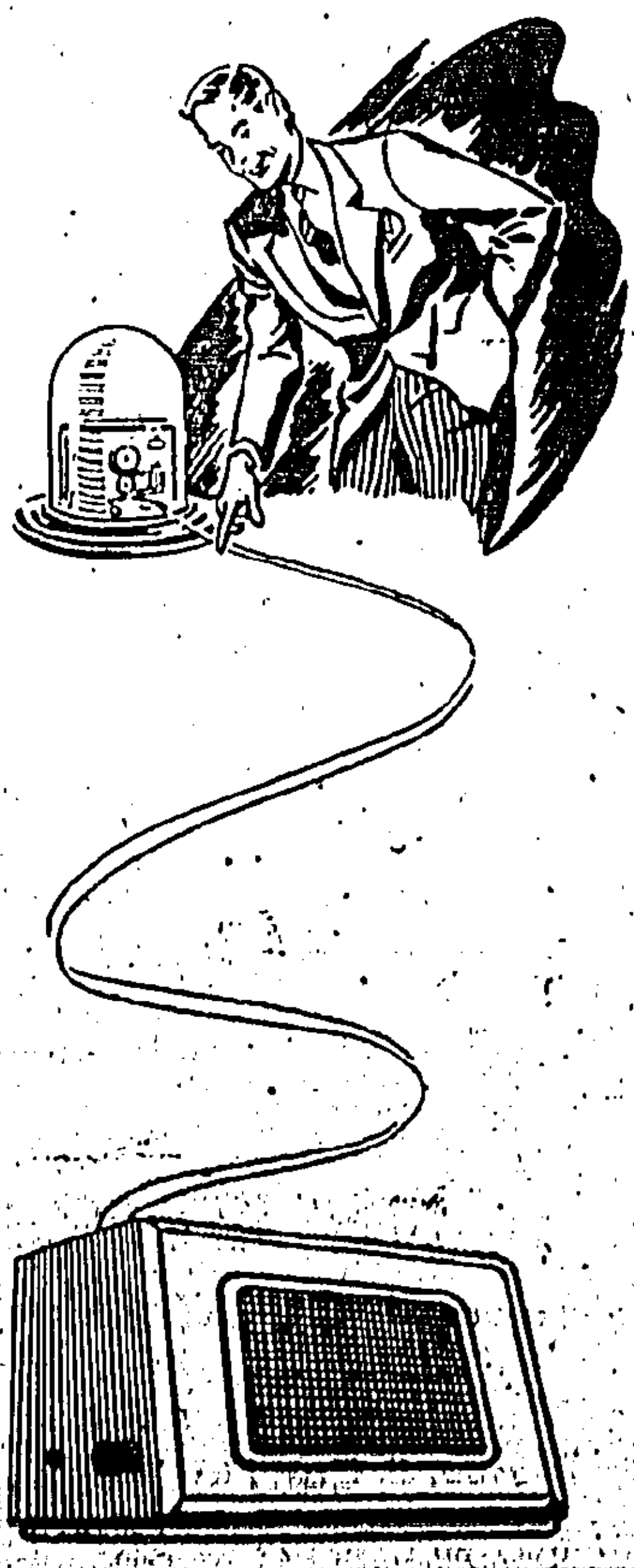
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KOREAN INVASION SECOND STAGE OF RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN

Washington, June 25.

Government and diplomatic experts today described the Korean war as the second stage of the Russian campaign to subjugate the entire Far East by means of puppet regimes.

The first stage was the Russian conquest of China through the Communist regime. Now the Russians are pushing out from the regime a two-pronged pincer movement against other Asiatic States.

The drive into Korea is one of these. The other is pushing though Indo-China where the puppet clique under Ho Chi-minh is trying to capture that country.

DULLES, SCAP CONFER

Tokyo, June 26.

Mr. John Foster Dulles, Republican adviser to the State Secretary, Dean Acheson, conferred with General MacArthur on the powderkeg Korean war last night in a talk which may force a revision of overall recommendations on the Japanese peace treaty.

Mr. Dulles saw the Supreme Commander immediately on his return from Kyoto. The details were not disclosed but it was learned that the two discussed the implications of the North Korean declaration of war as it affected Japan.

All doubts as to continued maintenance of American troops based in Japan have been dispelled with the explosion of a shooting war next door.

Whether under these circumstances Mr. Dulles would recommend to Mr. Acheson any kind of peace treaty was not clear.

Significantly Mr. Dulles is lunching today with Sir Alvar F. Gascoigne, British mission chief in Tokyo, and conferring with Dr. Herbert Norman, head of the Canadian mission.

Mr. Dulles, who arrived last Wednesday for peace treaty explorations, is due to return to Washington on Tuesday. Before leaving he will have one more round of talks with Japanese leaders.—United Press.

DRUG RELIEVES BLOOD PRESSURE

Los Angeles, June 25.

A new drug which claims to relieve high blood pressure by dilating the small blood vessels of the body is said to have been developed by a drug company here.

Mr. Justin W. Dart, President of the company, said that the drug could be taken by mouth in tablet form. In most cases it relieved headaches and other discomforts caused by high blood pressure and helped to prevent complications, he claimed.

The drug is derived from the roots of a plant, Veratrum Viride, commonly known as the American Hellebore or Indian Poke. In the United States it grows along the North Carolina coast.

Mr. Dart said that the tablets must be taken under a doctor's supervision to determine the desired dosage for each patient. As in the case of insulin in the treatment of diabetes, the drug controlled but did not cure high blood pressure.—Reuter.

Korea invasion had long been prepared

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following despatch was written by Richard O'Malley, an Associated Press correspondent who entered Korea with the American Occupation forces in September, 1945, and covered the early occupation phase of the divided country.)

Frankfurt, June 25.

Russian-sponsored North Korean Communists began preparing for their invasion of the South almost from the day of Korea's liberation from the Japanese on September 8, 1945.

On that day, with the country divided by four-power agreement, the line of demarcation at the 38th parallel became a tightly-guarded frontier.

Even though the cold war was then a factor for the future, the Russians and Communists regarded with cold suspicion any attempt to learn what was happening in the North. Machine-gun emplacements blazed along the hilly countryside at the border despite the ostensible friendship then of East and West.

Behind the border the Russian-guided Communists already were getting to work.

Some Koreans who fled the North in fear of Russian troops who rolled in from Vladivostok said that the Communists had already begun their organizing.

They said they were rounding up youth groups and that agitators long ago and suppressed by the Japanese were haranguing crowds and being given preference by the Russians.

Not long afterwards came multitudes that the Russians were sponsoring a "people's army."

At first they trained with wooden guns. Later, reports trickling through from the industrial North said they were being armed and trained by Russians.

Many informed South Koreans openly predicted that it was only a matter of time until Red troops from the North launched an assault.

Some observers saw in the North Korean "people's army" a similarity to the people's police army of Communist East Germany.

When it was formally organized in North Korea, Communists loudly proclaimed it was a protective force to maintain law and order. They declared it was not intended as an aggressive body.

Rural South Korea, the "bread basket" of the divided nation, knew it for the attacking force it turned out to be.

Behind an Oriental iron curtain the Russians carefully trained the North Korean Army. Then Soviet troops were withdrawn from country. After that it seemed only a question of time before the North Koreans with nearly two years of training behind them made their bid to take all of Korea.—Associated Press.

Leopold in Geneva to see Premier

Geneva, June 25.

King Leopold arrived tonight in Geneva where he is waiting to begin crucial discussions on his return to the throne.

The King, who has been on a Holy Year pilgrimage to Italy, drove across the Swiss frontier in his Cadillac limousine.

Mr. Duvieux, who arrived by air this morning from Brussels, will not call at the Royal mansion in Pregny until tomorrow.

The Premier is staying in a general hotel.

King Leopold's principal secretary, Professor Jacques Pirenne, will arrive from Brussels by road in time for tomorrow's talks.—Reuter.

GRIFFIN ATTACKS DEFEATISM

Palo Alto, June 25.

Mr. Allen Griffin, publisher of the "Monterey Peninsula Herald" and until recently head of the United States economic mission to South East Asia, told an editors conference that "frenzied McCarthy" and a general defeatist attitude are enfeebling U.S. foreign policy "to the glee of our enemies."

Mr. Griffin said too many officials, including Senator McCarthy, were spreading a feeling of fear and defeatism.

He said: "We are people capable of effort of unrivaled success in every crisis and yet we produce a fearful McCarthy and we listen to him almost respectfully as he tears his superiors to pieces, dismembers honorable men who work day and night to guide our foreign policy and belittles himself into precious headlines... to the enfeeblement of our policy abroad, to the glee of our enemies."

Commenting on his mission to South East Asia, he said: "The initiative is still ours to seize."

"If South East Asia falls to Communism we will have permitted it to fall by our inaction or tardiness... and we will have only ourselves to blame."

"We can stop Communism in its tracks in the Western and South Pacific, just as we have stopped it in Western Europe if we will fumigate the un-American air of defeatism and querulousness and pick up a job that is ours to do in the interest of peace and of our country."—United Press.

SURPRISE FOR CONGRESSMEN

Washington, June 25.

Sudden invasion of South Korea by Communist dominated North Korean troops apparently caught best-informed members of Congress by surprise but some immediately insisted that the U.S. stand by Korea.—Associated Press.

Australian role in the Pacific

Tokyo, June 25.

Australia would play an important role in any Pacific Pact designed to meet the threat of Communist aggression which was dramatically called to the attention of the world today by the declaration of war in Korea, sources close to General Douglas MacArthur said.

General MacArthur long has been in favour of a Pacific Pact, as has been suggested by Australia.

It is known here in informed quarters that SCAP would be inclined to accept the overall command of any group which had as its aim the halting of Communism.

General MacArthur has been discussing Pacific strategy during the past week with the U.S. Defence Secretary, Mr. Louis Johnson, and the Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Omar Bradley.

It is taken for granted here that their talks included the role Australia would play since Mr. Johnson clearly indicated that all of Asia was included in the talks. The role of Australia in defence of the democratic way of life, sources close to General MacArthur said, would be great since it is strategically situated.

If all of Asia went red, the importance of Australia could not be over-emphasized.

General MacArthur has said in the past that the first line of defence for Australia would be Australia's bomber line. He has repeatedly praised Australia and the role that country played in the "Road to Japan" during World War II.

No more retreats

General MacArthur considers Australia just as important in any "cold war" pact—and probably more important if actual fighting spread from Korea to other areas.

A source close to the Supreme Commander said that the General, who went to Australia from the Philippines to begin the fight anew in World War II, is strongly of the opinion that no ground should be given to Communism.

General MacArthur feels that every foot backward must be fought for again and therefore each foot must be defended.

More dangerous than Europe

While General MacArthur favours a quick Japanese peace treaty, sources here say the General does not favour the withdrawal of American troops from Japan and other places where they are stationed in Asia.

A reliable informant said the declaration of war by North Korea today is confirmation of General MacArthur's opinion that the Asiatic situation is just as dangerous as that in Europe and perhaps more dangerous.

The source, who has access to the Supreme Commander, expressed the opinion that General MacArthur knows that he can count on Australia no matter what Australia is asked to do.

While he did not say so in just so many words, the source indicated that while some so-called democratic nations may not stand up to Communist aggression, Australia can be counted on to hold the line.—United Press.

SCAP CALLED GAULEITER

London, June 25.

The Soviet commentator, Vassilyev, described General Douglas MacArthur, the Supreme Allied Commander in Japan, today as "the American Gauleiter in Japan," according to a Soviet news agency report received here.

The commentator, writing in "Pravda," said that the recent meeting in Tokyo between General MacArthur, Mr. John Foster Dulles, the adviser to the U.S. State Department, Mr. Louis Johnson, the American Defence Secretary, and General Omar Bradley, the Chairman of the American Joint Chiefs of Staff, was "a conference of warmongers."

He alleged that the meeting discussed questions concerning the further servitude of Japan and the transformation of that country into a military base of the United States in the Far East.

The article added that "the Japanese puppet Premier, Yoshida, and his henchmen, while negotiating with Mr. Dulles, eagerly expressed their readiness to give in large military bases to the United States."

"Thus the Yoshida clique once more disclosed their treachery with regard to the national interests of their country and their tendency to entangle the Japanese people in new bloody adventures,"—Reuter.

The Hague, June 25. A hastily summoned meeting of key Dutch Cabinet ministers discussed the Korean situation today. Premier Willem Drees and Foreign Minister Dirk U. Stikker were present.—Associated Press.

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Anti-TB campaign



After nearly two years of intensive operation the International Tuberculosis Commission has tested its 20,000,000th child in its battle to shield the world's children from the dread sickness. The ITC is a joint project of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, the Danish Red Cross, the Norwegian Relief for Europe, and the Swedish Red Cross, working in co-operation with local health authorities of the different countries and receiving technical guidance from the World Health Organisation. The ITC goal is to test 50,000,000 children and vaccinate all who are in need of it. Photo shows: Three-year-old Zora, Mahmood of Karachi, Pakistan—the 20,000,000th child to be tested—wins as ITC Mission Chief Dr. Erik Roelgaard of Vejle, Denmark, makes the tuberculin test. Behind Zora is her father, professional snake venom extractor Ali Mahmood, holding another child for testing; and at left in traditional "burqa" is her mother. (AP Photo).

Envoys present credentials to Mao Tse-tung

San Francisco, June 25.
Peking Radio reported tonight that Mr. Alex March, first Minister Extraordinary and Envoy Plenipotentiary of Denmark to the People's Republic of China, presented credentials to Mr. Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Chinese Government, at Peking today.

On presenting his credentials, Mr. March told Mr. Mao that "His Majesty as well as the Government and the people of Denmark attach a particular weight to the maintenance of the good and friendly relations which so happily exist between Denmark and China, and would greet with profound joy and satisfaction the further strengthening of the cultural and commercial ties uniting our two nations."

In his reply, Mr. Mao said, "In the efforts to bring about the development of economic relations and the maintenance of world peace, I believe, the peoples of our two countries have common wishes."

"The present establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Denmark will undoubtedly strengthen the friendship existing between our two peoples, and, furthermore, will, I hope, be helpful to world lasting peace."

East Germany

Peking Radio also reported tonight that the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and chief of the diplomatic mission of the German Democratic Republic, Herr Johannes Koehnig, also presented his credentials to Mr. Mao today.

Israel Government criticised

Tel Aviv, June 25.
The newspaper "Heruth" today strongly criticised the Israel Government for taking on itself the responsibility for the assassination of Count Folke Bernadotte.

"Heruth" organ of the Freedom Party composed mainly of former members of the outlawed Irgun Zvai Leumi, underground organisation said in effect that the Israel note delivered in Stockholm last Monday was the opposite of what the Government had hoped to achieve.

"Heruth" said the Swedish Press saw in the "apologetic, self-effacing wording of the note not a show of goodwill and an attempt to establish stable relations with the Government of a nation to whom Israel owes so much, but an admission of guilt."

The journal termed the Israel note "a grave diplomatic blunder."

Most Israel newspapers did not comment on the note. But two briefly expressed the hope that the way would now be cleared for Swedish de jure recognition of Israel. Associated Press.

BOLIVIA CRISIS

La Paz, June 25.
A Presidential Palace spokesman said today "It is premature to speak about the formation of a new Cabinet."

A spokesman at the Palace last night indicated that the Bolivian Cabinet had resigned as a whole in order to leave President Mamerto Urquigola free to form a government of "technical and socialist" tendencies.

Meanwhile, the President continued consultations with political leaders and clarification of the political crisis is expected tomorrow. Associated Press.

Ten thousand homeless in NSW floods

Sydney, June 25.
Ten thousand are homeless and 15 deaths have so far been reported in Northern New South Wales, where hundreds of square miles of rich farmland have been turned into a vast inland sea by torrential rains over the past fortnight.

The main streets of many big provincial cities are flooded, including Kempsey, which was the victim of the greatest flood disasters in Australian history last August.

Food supplies are running short in many areas and communications have been disrupted. Inter-state train services between Sydney and Brisbane, have been disrupted and crops washed away.

A 90-miles an hour gale has driven the coastal freighter, Bungalow, ashore.

No immediate relief is expected further heavy rain is forecast. Reuter.

PACIFIC QUAKES

New York, June 25.
Two fairly severe earth tremors were recorded on the seismograph at Fordham University.
Father Joseph Lynch said they occurred shortly before 11 a.m. GMT on Sunday and were a long distance away, probably in the South Pacific. United Press.

Western Germany sees the ominous parallel

Berlin, June 25.
Many anti-Communist Germans fear that West Germany may become another South Korea if the Western powers withdraw their occupation troops.

Today's invasion of Anti-Communist South Korea by Russian-backed Communist-ruled North Korea threw a new scare into the Germans. The parallels are obvious.

Germany, like Korea, is divided with Communist rule imposed on part of the country. While Allied-occupied West Germany concentrates on peaceful economic recovery and Western democratisation, Russian-occupied East Germany is building a camouflaged army and navy under "the guise of 'people's police'."

For five years East Germany has been subjected to a process of Sovietisation by Moscow-trained Communists nurtured in uncompromising enmity towards the West.

Leading German anti-Communists have cautioned the Western powers against falling to the Soviet siren song that all occupying troops should withdraw from Germany.

The Russians first took up this theme here about two years ago and they are still pressing it. Only last night the Soviet Communist chief in Berlin, Sergei Dengin, again proposed that all occupation forces leave

Berlin as the Soviet price for granting free city-wide elections.

A prey
This would mean that the Western forces would withdraw 100 miles to West Germany, leaving the city prey to Communist "police forces" within its gates and surrounded by a huge Soviet occupation army. The all-Germany situation is this:

The Russians may be preparing to withdraw their troops within the next year. At least they are now assiduously building up the Communist East German government as a "sovereign" power within their satellite ring. This government has already made "friendship pacts" with three peoples—democracies—Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

If the Russians withdraw, German anti-Communists say, it will be no further than the Polish border, 40 miles from Berlin. A Soviet Marshal, Konstantin Rokossovsky, heads the Polish Army.

If the Russians leave they would leave behind a "people's police" army of more than 40,000 trained in infantry, tanks and armour. This force is openly adding a naval arm to operate along the German Baltic coast.

Demands from the Western powers that Moscow dissolve this force have brought no satisfaction.

Alarm felt

West Germany depends entirely on the Western occupation forces to protect it.

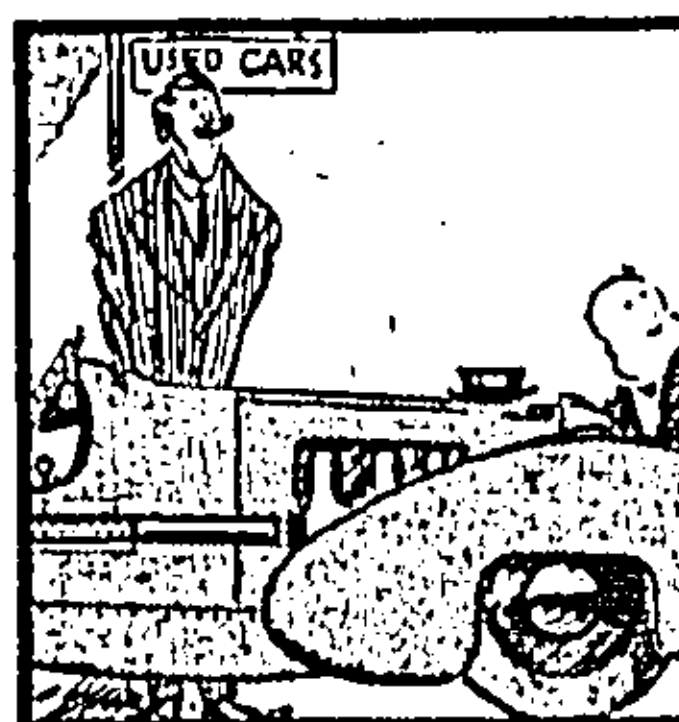
If the Allies withdraw West Germany would have only loosely organized State police forces with small arms.

That is why as long ago as October, 1948, West Berlin's anti-Communist politicians expressed alarm about the Korean situation and drew a dangerous parallel for Germany.

At that time Communist rebels staged a rebellion in South Korea on the very day that Russian troops began pulling out of North Korea. That withdrawal was to be followed by the American exit from the South.

The revolt electrified divided Berlin. Jacob Kaiser, Christian Democratic leader and other West Berlin party chiefs warned that similar developments would be expected in Berlin if anti-Communist Germans were left unprotected. Associated Press.

POP



Word to the unwise

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ARRIVALS FROM

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Poverty most common complaint in China

The Chinese people appear to have reached the lowest depths of poverty under Communist rule.

Chinese arrivals from the mainland agree that "chiung" or poverty is now the most common complaint among the people. It has become the most widely-used one-word description of the general conditions in present-day China.

TAIPEH REACTION

Taipei, June 24. The Nationalist Foreign Minister, George Yeh, told the United Press today that the United Nations delegate, Dr. T. T. Tsiang, has been ordered to give full support to South Korea in any action taken by the Security Council.

Mr. Yeh said, "Full support of Nationalist China will be given to South Korea in the Security Council as a clear concrete case of Soviet aggression."

He added that the United States has been put on the spot by the North Korean invasion and Seoul is in the same position as Nationalist China as a victim of Soviet aggression.

Mr. Yeh said the invasion should not be a surprise as intelligence reports during the past three weeks indicated that the North Koreans were preparing for an attack.

Mr. Yeh said, however, it came sooner than expected.

He added, "It is up to the United States as chief sponsor of the South Korean integrity, to demand of all members of the United Nations immediate support of the kind which will help South Korea under the United Nations as well as United States protection."

"Today's action puts South Korea in the same position as Nationalist China—a victim of Soviet aggression."

Elsewhere, high official circles believed that the Korean fighting was inspired by the Russians as a test case to determine how far the United States would go to call the Russian bluff in a test of arms.

One question asked was, "Where was American intelligence?"—United Press.

Poverty has been the common plight of the Chinese people for centuries, but never before has it been so acute as it is now.

Signs of the impoverished life are evident everywhere in "liberated" China, these arrivals say. In cities like Shanghai and Nanking, which were the most prosperous areas in the old days, one can see the hard times reflected in the gloomy and melancholy faces in the ragged clothes, in the prevalence of beggary and the closed shutters of retail shops.

But it is also seen in the complaints of the doctors, the barbers and the rich men that they cannot make a living now-a-days. Most people tend their sick in their homes with herbs in the primitive way. Wives cut their husbands' hair. Very few people go round in rickshaws or pedicabs. They now walk or ride bicycles.

Many people are poorer now for the simple reason that their individual earnings have been slashed by 30 to 50 per cent. One phenomenon is that some people deliberately impoverish their own lives. These people throw away their well-pressed suits and put on threadbare or faded Chinese gowns or move out from bungalows into crowded huts or stay away from restaurants, cabarets or cinemas.

Communist hate

They are doing so presumably because they believe that by being poor they would enjoy more leniency and pay less taxes and levies under the Communist Government.

They have good reasons for so believing, because it is a well-known fact that the average Communist official hates the people who "like to live a better life." That hate is best demonstrated in the almost daily incidents in especially rural areas and small towns in which Communist officials and soldiers interfere with richshaw passengers, penalize people who have polished rice or chicken for dinner and view with suspicion anyone wearing a Western suit.

This would seem to indicate that the Communists like to see the people poor. At least, it ap-

pears to be so when viewed from the common attitude among the officials and the onerous taxes and levies, despite the announced policy of fostering private enterprise and reviving economic prosperity during the temporary "New Democracy" period.

The announced policy does not appear to have inspired much enthusiasm among the people, because what the local Communist administrations are doing now is actually liquidating private wealth and strangling private enterprise.

The heavy economic policies and measures, together with the floods and other natural calamities last year and the accumulating effects of a few decades of civil war, are behind the incidence of the current general poverty.

Poverty starts with the farmer. Floods, storms, pests and heavy snowfall destroyed a quarter of his production last year. The Communists took away a good part of the remainder in taxes and levies, compelling him to keep, in most cases, only enough to sustain life until the next harvest.

Biggest producer

The farmer is the biggest producer of national wealth. He produces 90 per cent while industries account for only 10 per cent according to statistics given by Mao Tse-tung in a speech last year.

He is also the biggest consumer. With his purchasing power taxed away to finance the Communist Government and war machine, it results in business depression and industrial stagnation. Depressed business and stagnant industries are strangled further by crippling taxes and levies.

Poverty both helps and hurts the Chinese Communist regime. It helps because it is the best reason for holding the recent conferences for holding the recent conferences for holding the recent conferences.

It hurts because it is breeding hostility against the Communist Government. The Communists apparently have found that it hurts more than it helps, which presumably is the basic reason for holding the recent conferences for holding the recent conferences for holding the recent conferences.

SHOULD BE ABLE TO RESIST

Norfolk, Virginia, June 25.

The Secretary of Defence, Mr. Louis Johnson, declared today that South Korean forces should be strong enough to beat back the invasion from the North unless the attackers have outside assistance.

Speaking to a group of civilians at a military orientation conference on board the carrier Midway at the naval base here, the nation's civilian defence chief declared:

"The Commander-in-Chief (President Harry Truman) has spoken, there is very little I can say."

"But I think I can say that in Southern Korea, there has been developed the nucleus for a force which, in the absence of substantial external pressure, should insure the security of that country."

"The effect of the present attack by Northern Korean forces will not be known for several days."

"If Southern Korea fails to come through, it will be evidence of outside assistance."

"Although we have given aid to Southern Korea for only a very short time, those in a position to know feel that it has been quite effective and that their army has made substantial progress."

—Associated Press.

TITO REQUEST TO UN

Belgrade, June 25.

Yugoslavia today decided to demand a United Nations investigation of Russia's "economic blockade" of the country.

The Yugoslav Parliamentary Foreign Relations Committee decided unanimously to ask the Social and Economic Committee to investigate the "economic blockade" carried out by the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries against Yugoslavia.

—United Press.

CHINATOWN TO BE CHANGED

New York, June 26.

The Chinatown tenement area will be transformed into a modern Chinese village with "pagoda-topped architecture by 1955."

The State Housing Commissioner, Herman T. Sliceman, said today the re-development of Chinatown was one of three slum clearance programmes which the city will undertake. Special apartments will be provided for Chinese residents who make up 40 per cent of the community's 400,000 residents.

Jungle search for plane survivors

Paris, June 26.

Search parties headed today into the jungles of Central Madagascar in search of survivors of a French military plane which crashed three weeks ago, a report to the French News Agency disclosed.

The searchers had as directions only the recollection of two soldiers, who after the crash made their way to a village after 12 days of wandering through the jungle. This is the hot wet season in Madagascar and travel will at times be through jungle 70 metres high and almost impenetrable.

The soldiers said six of the 16 passengers came out alive, including themselves, but some of the others left with the plane were injured. Associated Press.

U.S. FEAR OF HEMP SHORTAGE

Washington, June 25.

The U.S. is worried about the possibility of a shortage of hemp during any future emergency. Defence authorities estimate there will be a shortage for five to 10 years of this fibre necessary for rope and a variety of other uses.

They estimate world production this year will only be 157,000,000 pounds compared with an output during 1934-35 of 427,000,000 pounds a year.

The U.S. is consuming about 80,000,000 pounds of hemp a year, say military authorities and until the war, about 95 per cent of it came from the Philippines.

The Munitions Board, Army agency stockpiling hemp, is asking Congress for \$5,000,000 for a future 10-year programme in Central America to raise hemp. Interests particularly concerned in the Philippines hemp industry would have the scope of the bill enlarged to supply similar assistance to the Philippines where efforts are under way to rehabilitate plantations ruined during the war.

"For us to rely on the Philippines' production alone to satisfy the stockpiling would be hazardous," according to Major-General A. B. Quinton, of the Munitions Board.

General Quinton said there are five principal reasons for the decline in production of abaca in the Philippines. He told a Congressional Committee they are:

1. Wartime neglect of plantations.
2. Overcutting and butchering of large plantations recovered from the Japanese in the immediate post-war period to profit from high prices.
3. New plantings not sustained at levels to maintain prewar production.
4. Virus diseases infecting new plantings, giving planters the option of burning all root stock and starting fresh with new plantings or facing declining output.
5. Subdivision of large plantations into smaller units for subsistence farming.

The subdivision of large Japanese plantations which produced 55.8 per cent of all hard fibre produced in the Philippines has been substantially lowered.

—Associated Press.

RADIO

Radio Hong Kong broadcasts on a frequency of 816 kilocycles per second in the 31 metre band.

H.K.T.

P.M.

12.30—"Hong Kong Calling"—Programme Summary.

12.32—"Jazz Outlets"—Presented by John T. Foreman, (BBCOS).

12.40—"Light Variety."

1.15—"News, Weather Report and Announcements."

1.25—"Interlude."

1.30—"London Studio Melodies"—The Melodians (BBCOS).

1.40—"Close Down."

4.00—"Hong Kong Calling"—Programme Summary.

6.02—"Manhattan and His Orch. with Vocal."

6.25—"Organ Solo."

6.30—"Continence by Radio"—Given by Miss Lee Wei Lan & E. K. Lee. (Studio)

6.50—"Orch. Selections."

7.15—"A Talk from the BBC (London Relay)"

7.30—"Sixty Years of Hong Kong"—Presented by Allen Woods (Studio)

8.00—"World News and News Analysis."

8.15—"Box 200"—Dert Gillette at the Hammond Organ.

8.30—"Gilbert and Sullivan"—Excerpts from "Trial by Jury."

8.50—"From the Editorials" (London Relay)

9.10—"Weather Report."

9.15—"Interlude."

9.15—"Test Match—England v West Indies" (London Relay)

9.30—"Piano Recital" by Irene Yuen (Studio)

9.35—"Peter Pan and His Concert"

10.00—"The Fortnightly Kites"—Written & Narrated by Margaret Bucknall. (BBCOS)

10.05—"The Fortnightly Kites"—With Arts

11.00—"Show & Tell" (London Relay)

11.15—"Weather Report."

11.30—"Goodnight Music."

11.45—"Goodnight Music."

11.55—"Close Down."

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a.s. "CANTON"	Sailed 2nd June	2nd July
a.s. "CORFU"	27th June	21st August
a.s. "CANTON"	27th July	21st August

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OUTWARDS	LEAVES HONGKONG	DUE LONDON
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a.s. "CORFU"	4th August	5th September
a.s. "CANTON"	1st September	2nd October
a.s. "CORFU"	29th September	30th October
a.s. "CANTON"	27th October	27th November
a.s. "CORFU"	23rd November	24th December
a.s. "CANTON"	9th December	6th January

* Disembarks passengers at Southampton on 13rd December.

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a.s. "CORFU"	27th July	—
a.s. "CANTON"	27th July	—

OUTWARDS	LEAVES HONGKONG	FOR
a.s. "CANTON"	3rd July	London & Continent.
a.s. "CORFU"	1st August	—
a.s. "CANTON"	1st August	—

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a.s. "FURNEA"	due 12th July	from Japan.
a.s. "FURNEA"	sails 13th July	for Suez, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi & Persian Gulf.

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a.s. "EASTERN"	sails 10th Aug.	for Rabaul & Australia.

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Hong Kong, June 26, 1950.

Reditufusion

A.M.

7.00—Up With The Sun.

7.30—Musical Clock.

7.45—Ed. A. Keller Programme.

8.00—News & Weather Forecast.

8.15—Salon Concert Players.

9.00—Morning Music.

9.15—Favourite Classics.

10.00—Morning Melody.

P.M.

12.00—H.K. Stock Exchange.

12.15—Time Time.

12.30—Light Music.

1.00—Golf.

1.15—News.

1.30—From The Shows.

2.00—Variety Glee The Tune.

2.15—The Ten Bells Show.

4.15—Tropics.

4.30—Vocally Yours.

5.00—Musical Makers.

5.15—The Magic Show.

5.30—Children's Corner.

6.00—Radio Headlines.

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W. INDIES 326 ALL OUT; ENGLAND 62 FOR ONE

London, June 26.
After dismissing the West Indies cricketers in their first innings for 326 in the second day of the Second Test at Lords, England scored 62 runs for the loss of one wicket at lunch.

BOWLS PAIRS RESULTS

J. O. Stokes and A. G. Gardner entered the second round of the Colony open lawn bowls pairs championship at the Kowloon Cricket Club when they beat two former Shanghai interlopers, B. P. Marques and H. A. Ozorio in an exciting game by two shots, the final score being 19-17.

Their victory was all the more creditable as Ozorio was a former holder of the pairs title in Shanghai, with C. L. Passos as his partner, and Marques was once runner-up in the singles championship in Shanghai.

After three heads the Portuguese were leading by 6-2 and by the end of the eighth head the score was seven-all. By the end of the 12th head Gardner and his partner were leading 10-9.

Thereafter the Portuguese combination scored five shots on the following three heads to lead 14-10.

Gardner and his partner came back fighting and scored two heads. Davies and Marques increased their lead by scoring three shots on the 18th head, the score at this period being 17-12 in favour of Ozorio and his partner.

Gardner scored five shots on the following two heads, bringing the score to 17-17 with one more to play.

On the deciding head, Gardner scored two shots to win the game.

At Police green

At the Police Recreation Club green, J. Kinniburgh and W. McKie created an upset when they beat M. B. Hassan and A. K. Minu in the first round of the Colony Open lawn bowls pairs championship by the close margin of 2-1.

After being down 8-10 after 11 heads, McKie and Kinniburgh played brilliant bowls and scored 11 shots on the next five heads to lead 19-10.

The losers then scored a two on the next head to be down by one shot the score being 19-13. McKie on the next head scored four shots giving them a lead of five shots with three heads to play.

Minu scored three shots on the following two heads, the score being 23-11 in favour of McKie with one more head to play.

In the last head, Hassan drew two beauties and when the skips went down to roll the Indians were having four shots. Minu failed to put in a blocker and McKie promptly drew second shot.

Minu with his last word tried to rout out McKie's second shot but had the misfortune of promoting the wood in for the shot.

All four bowlers gave a good display, with McKie the star.

The following have been selected to represent the Hong Kong Cricket Club in their postponed second division lawn bowls league Football Cup on Thursday, June 29, at 5.15 p.m. sharp at Chater Road.

C. W. Sewell, T. Fairburn, H. F. Shields and A. Brown (skip). F. C. Black, R. R. Davies, D. Phillips and W. Williamson (skip). P. Kennedy, P. S. Cassidy, H. G. Slade and A. E. Howkins (skip).

Hong Kong Football Club will be represented by: Braithwaite, B. Collyer, D. Collyer and L. A. Collyer (skip). N. W. Craig, A. H. McKenro, T. O. Morgan and Col. H. B. L. Dowling (skip). L. G. Young, J. T. K. Glenister, K. W. Farrow and D. C. W. Fitches (skip).

The following are the draw for the Hong Kong Cricket Club Lawn Bowls Championship. The first round to be completed by Thursday July 6. The first name mentioned in the draw will be responsible for making the necessary arrangements.

Singles Championship
First Round: W. Williamson vs Brown; Smith vs Phillips.
Byes to Second round: Skinner vs Angus; Armiger vs Kennedy; Sewell vs Fairburn; Cassidy vs Slade; Howkins vs Edwards and Shields vs winner of Smith/Phillips game.

Triplet Competition
McFarlane, Armiger and Sewell vs Fairburn, Shields and Howkins; Smith, Dwyer and Williamson vs Phillips, Slade and Edwards.
Pairs Championship
Shields and Fairburn vs Fairburn and Sewell; Brown and Angus vs Brown and Howkins.

West Indies, bidding to add considerably to their Saturday score of 320 for seven made a disastrous start for without an addition to the score and within a few minutes, they had lost both overnight batsmen, Christiani and Jones.

The end came very soon afterwards for West Indies to be all out for 326, the last three wickets this morning falling in 13 minutes for the addition of six runs.

Christiani went with the third ball of the day from Bedser who sent down a cleverly disguised yorker to which the batsman played too soon and his middle stump went flying. Then at the other

TEA-TIME SCORE

London, June 26.
In the Second Test at Lords today, England had by tea-time scored 117 runs for eight wickets.—Reuter.

end off his first delivery Jenkins saw Jones attempt a cut but he nicked the ball to the alert Evans behind the wicket.

Valentine who had scored only four runs on the tour to date doubled that total with a boundary off Jenkins but in the bowler's next over was tempted to try another big hit. His hit against the spin saw the ball fly to cover where Hutton made the catch for the West Indies to be all out.

Hutton and Washbrook then opened England's innings. The gates had been closed with 30,000 people in the ground and they saw Prior Jones first ball nearly bring the downfall of Hutton. He played the ball pitched slightly short on the leg side, the type that often worries him, and it fell a yard or two wide of Stollmeyer.

Jones and Worrell maintained a good attack, sometimes beating the bat without any luck and though Hutton and Washbrook steadily took the score into the 10th over, they were not having matters all their own way.

The opening stand had reached 50 in 62 minutes, Washbrook having survived an appeal for a catch at the wicket.

The West Indies leading was first class with Walcott excelling behind the wicket and at 62 he was rewarded by smartly stumping Hutton.

There were still about 10 minutes before lunch when Edric joined Washbrook but the pair concentrated on defence.

The bowling was certainly first class and no further runs were scored before the break.

Hutton's 1,000
Hutton reached his thousand runs for the season with the help of two fours and then Washbrook reached his 2,000th run in Test cricket. He had been forced to fight hard for his runs but Hutton played grand cricket apart from a ball or two that worried him and seemed to be the complete master.

The opening stand had reached 50 in 62 minutes, Washbrook having survived an appeal for a catch at the wicket.

The West Indies leading was first class with Walcott excelling behind the wicket and at 62 he was rewarded by smartly stumping Hutton.

There were still about 10 minutes before lunch when Edric joined Washbrook but the pair concentrated on defence.

The bowling was certainly first class and no further runs were scored before the break.

England's win in World Cup match
Rio de Janeiro, June 25.
England won her first match in the World Soccer Cup tournament here today, beating Chile by two goals to nil in Pool "B".

England led 1-0 at half-time with a goal by Mortenson. Mannion scored the second half goal.

The match was played in conditions similar to those in England, with rain falling, but the England attack never really clicked and the defence found the Chilean forwards fast and tricky.

Chile were weak in front of goal and ruined their chances, but both teams had their share of bad luck, each hitting the uprights.

Spain beat the United States by three goals to one in Pool "B" of the World Cup at Curitiba.

Sweden beat Italy by three goals to two in Pool "C" of the World Cup at Sao Paulo. Sweden led by two goals to one at half-time.

Warwickshire still at head of table

London, June 26.
The positions in the English County Cricket Championships up to and including matches which ended on June 23, are—

P. W. L. D.	Tied	No decision	1st Inn. lead	2nd Inn. lead	Pts.
Warwickshire	12	0	1	0	84
Northamptonshire	13	5	3	4	72
Surrey	11	5	1	4	68
Yorkshire	11	4	2	5	68
Lancashire	10	4	1	5	60
Hampshire	13	4	3	2	52
Middlesex	13	4	3	2	52
Worcestershire	11	3	5	3	50
Derbyshire	11	3	4	3	48
Glamorgan	12	3	2	5	48
Sussex	11	3	4	4	48
Gloucestershire	11	2	3	5	44
Leicestershire	10	2	3	5	40
Somerset	12	2	4	5	32
Essex	12	2	4	5	32
Kent	10	1	6	2	20
Nottinghamshire	10	0	1	7	0

BATTING AVERAGES	Inn.	N.O.	Runs	Highest	Av.
E. Weekes (West Indies)	13	1	1,112	304 n.o.	92.66
D. Davies (Cambridge U.)	16	4	1,094	212	81.16
R. Simpson (Notte)	19	3	1,299	230 n.o.	81.18
G. Cox (Sussex)	19	4	1,010	165 n.o.	67.33
J. Hardstaff (Notte)	16	3	888	149 n.o.	68.76
D. Sheppard (Cambridge U.)	17	1	827	227	51.68

BOWLING AVERAGES	O.	M.	R.	W.	Av.
J. Laker (Surrey)	426.5	12	625	58	10.72
J. Wardle (Yorkshire)	368.4	347	1329	68	15.10
R. Berry (Lancashire)	524.5	215	1008	57	15.69
R. Tattersall (Lancashire)	528.2	180	1005	43	15.95
E. Hollies (Warwickshire)	637.3	241	1242	76	16.34
C. Palmer (Leicestershire)	186	46	344	20	17.20

VRC urges support of proposed Amateur Athletic Federation

An appeal to all sportsman in the Colony to forget petty differences and give full support to the proposed Hong Kong Amateur Athletic Federation was sounded at the Annual General Meeting of the Victoria Recreation Club yesterday.

The meeting was presided over by Sir Arthur Morse, who was re-elected Chairman for the coming year.

The Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. de O. Sales, was also re-elected. The nine new members of the General Committee are Messrs. B. R. Hasmund, Ed de Roza, L. Roza Pereira, A. O. Barretto, L. A. Bann, H. Wingless, A. A. Gutierrez, F. A. Silva, B. R. Golding.

The newly-appointed members of the Bidding Committee are Messrs. G. Agaber, V. Yvanovich, E. T. Gosano, J. A. Gutierrez, O'Neill, A. A. Noronha, A. A. Britto, M. A. Oliveira, I. G. Sullivan, S. A. Marcel.

The new auditors are Lowe, Bingham and Matthews. In his speech yesterday, Sir Hon. Secretary, Mr. Sales, said: "The Report and Statement of Accounts having been in your hands for the prescribed period I will, with your permission, take them as read."

Interprets. We had no success in our attempt to support forthrightly for such an idea was, to say the least of it, more than disappointing.

Loss sustained
"The 1949 swimming season was most active and many Meets were held. However, it is with regret that I have to report that in spite of such an active season the Club has sustained a loss much greater than in the previous years."

With the experience that has been gained and the measures which will be introduced this season, and it is hoped that these measures will curtail the loss completely eliminate any loss.

"Together with the deficit which occurred in the Manila Interport Account, the sponsoring of swimming as an organized sport in this Colony cost the Club something in excess of \$5,000. Our experience with running Interports is that unless more support is forthcoming from other Clubs and Teams, we will not be in a position to carry on this Interport Meet with Manila."

This Club, which cannot stand the cost of such Meets, in this connection I am afraid I cannot congratulate the swimming members themselves on the support given which, in my opinion, was most disappointing.

"The two Interport Meets we have had with Manila have cost this Club over \$5,000 and therefore I think you will agree with me that the swimming members are responsible for the loss sustained in the running of these Meets."

"As most of you are aware, some time ago this Club adopted a policy of forming committees in the various sports to be responsible for the running of such events."

"I am afraid that once again we will be called upon to move, and it will not surprise me if this is the last season we will have on this site where we have for so many years carried on. This is indeed a very important matter and in being given careful consideration with a view to a fuller statement being made to you as soon as possible."

"The Accounts are so lucidly presented that I do not think they call for any special comment from me. I therefore now beg to propose that the Report and Statement of Accounts be adopted."

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Rain interrupts play in important tennis match

What was the key match of the Men's "B" Division Tennis League between South China Athletic Association "1" and Chinese Recreation Club at King's Park, yesterday, reached an unsatisfactory conclusion.

With the score standing at three sets to nil in favour of Chinese Recreation Club, who are the defending champions, and with the second round of games nearly half-way through, rain interrupted play.

At the termination of the drizzle, at exactly ten minutes to seven, the court was ruled unfit for play by South China's ground committee and the match was called off for another day.

There were some surprises in the line-ups of both teams yesterday for the all-important match. The Captains of both teams, Eddie Chan and Au Kam-moon were among the side-line spectators. What was the biggest surprise, however, to the South China players at least was the inclusion of K. C. Tao, the China National Singles runner-up to Ip Koon-hing, in their line-up.

Two other matches, though, not played to a finish reached decisive conclusions. At Peak Road, Ladies' Recreation Club Men's "A" team defeated Recrelo by 5½ sets to ½ and at Recrelo, the ladies' "B" team of United Services Recreation Club scored a 5-1 win over the Recrelo "Blues".

Full results follow:
Men's "B" Division
SCAA C-RC 3 (unfinished)
Patrick Poon and Benzin Saw (SCAA) lost to K. C. Tao and Molan Chan 2-0, in 1st set-4 and 2-2.

Z. L. Sia and R. Liang (SCAA) lost to T. W. Chey and T. F. Choy 3-6, in 2nd set-4 and 2-2.
T. Kwok and C. L. Ma (SCAA) lost to Ju and Pang 2-6, in 1st set-4 and 2-2.

LRC 5½-1 Recrelo ½
Shave and Hurlbut (LRC) beat J. J. Remedios and A. J. Remedios 7-5, beat E. A. Barretto and L. Vieira 6-4.

Ladies' "B" Division
Recrelo "Blues"—USRC 5
Mrs. V. Viana and Miss T. Marques (Recrelo) lost to Mrs. Stack and Mrs. Wright 0-6, lost to Mrs. Robertson and Miss Robertson 3-6.

Mrs. L. Silva and Mrs. S. Xavier (Recrelo) lost to Mrs. Robertson and Miss Robertson 2-6, lost to Mrs. Blair-Kerr and Miss Nicoll 3-6.
Mrs. C. Silva and Mrs. R. Noronha (Recrelo) lost to Mrs. Stack and Mrs. Wright 2-6, beat Mrs. Blair-Kerr and Miss Nicoll 7-5.

CCC TEAM
The following have been selected to represent Craigengower Cricket Club in their Ladies "B" Tennis League match against Club de Recrelo "Blue" today at Happy Valley:
Mrs. Chul and Miss Rumjahn; Mrs. Souza and Mrs. Yang; Mrs. Watson and Mrs. Castro (Capt.).

SWIMMING MEET
The "Fortuna" Swimming Team will compete against Victoria Recreation Club on July 6, Saturday, at 9.30 p.m.

Brooklyn wrecked by the Pirates

New York, June 25.
Ralph Kiner, the one-man demolition crew, all but wrecked Brooklyn today with two homers, a triple, double and single that paced Pittsburgh to a 16-11 victory over the Dodgers.

Kiner, in wallowing his 17th and 18th homers of the season, drove in eight runs and was the key man in the Pirates' blistering 20-hit assault on seven Dodger pitchers.

Southpaw Cliff Chambers was the winner although he required Bill Macdonald's help in the ninth. Don Newcombe started for Dodgers but was knocked out in the third frame when Kiner ignited a three-run rally with a single.

Phillies moved to within a half game of the League-leading Dodgers by splitting a double-header with Chicago. The Cubs broke a 4-4 deadlock with seven runs in the ninth inning to win the opener, 11-8, but Robin Roberts outpitched Bob Russell for a 2-1 conquest in the nightcap. Hank Sauer led Chicago's 12 hits in the first game with two homers and two doubles.

Vern Riffe's classy five-hitter gave the Braves a 4-0 verdict over the sagging Cardinals. The Braves clinched the race in the first inning off Fred Marlin when Sam Jethroe tripled, Earl Torgerson singled, Walker Cooper singled and Tommy Holmes drove out a long fly for two runs.

The last place Reds took two games off the Giants, 6-3 and 6-4. Ewell Blackwell was the winner in the opener as the Reds, capitalizing on Hank Thompson's successive errors, scored four unearned runs in the fifth. Home runs by Ted Kluswek, Johnny Wyrostek and Johnny Parnace helped the Reds to victory, over Sal Maglie in the nightcap.

Cleveland, despite a total of six home runs, only managed to split a double-header with Washington. Al Rowen's 10th homer, a grand slam in the eighth, gave Indians a 7-6 victory in the first game but Sandolo Consuegra hurled the Senators to a 5-3 decision in the nightcap. Larry Doby and Ray Boone each hit homers in both games.

Detroit maintained a three-game lead in the American League by dividing a double-header with second-place Yankees. Hank Bauer, with two hits including a home run, helped New York score a 5-4 triumph in the first game while a 6-1 home run by Alvin Dark won the nightcap.

Results:
American League
New York Yankees R H E
Detroit Tigers 2 10 0
New York Yankees (2nd game) 3 10 1
Detroit Tigers 0 9 1
Boston Red Sox 11 12 0
St. Louis Browns 5 12 0
Boston Red Sox (2nd game) 8 12 0
St. Louis Browns 3 8 5
Washington Senators 6 7 0
Cleveland Indians 7 6 0
Washington Senators (2nd game) 5 8 1
Cleveland Indians 3 8 0
Philadelphia Athletics 0 0 2
Chicago White Sox 7 0 0
Philadelphia Athletics (2nd game) 13 12 0
Chicago White Sox 4 0 1

National League
St. Louis Cardinals 0 5 1
Boston Braves 4 5 1
Chicago Cubs 11 12 3
Philadelphia Phillies 0 11 3
Chicago Cubs (2nd game) 1 7 0
Philadelphia Phillies 2 8 0
Pittsburgh Pirates 10 20 0
Brooklyn Dodgers 11 13 1
Cincinnati Reds 4 11 2
New York Giants 3 7 2

FANLING GOLF
Winner of the Hong Kong Fanling Golf played during the week-end at Fanling was J. D. Mackie (D) who returned a good net score of 68 which made him 2 up on Bogey. The competition for the next week-end at Fanling will be the Qualifying Round for the "Cup" for the month of June.

Wimbledon tennis results

Wimbledon, June 26.
First-round results of the men's singles of the All-England Lawn Tennis Championships on Monday.

Jaroslav Drobny of Egypt beat Christian Granel of France, 6-4, 6-3 and 6-1. Geoff Brown of Australia beat Adlo Shafii of Egypt, 6-1, 6-2 and 6-3.

Frank Sedgman of Australia beat Howard Walton of Britain, 6-4, 7-5 and 6-4.
Philippe Washer of Belgium won over J. E. Harper of Australia, who scratched.

Guy Delhomme of France defeated A. Klamann of Hungary, 6-3, 6-1 and 6-2.
Torsten Johansson of Sweden defeated Jacques of Belgium, 6-3, 6-0 and 6-0.

Torben Ulrich of Denmark defeated J. G. Rutherford of Britain 6-4, 6-4 and 7-5.
Jaroslav Drobny (Egypt) beat Christian Granel (France) 6-4, 6-3, 6-1.

Some 8,000 fans were in Centre Court as the left-handed, bespectacled Jaroslav Drobny, last year's runner-up to Ted Schroder, opened today the 64th contest for the Wimbledon lawn tennis championships adds United Press.

Drobny, formerly Czechoslovak number one Davis Cup star, set off with a fine opening game, opened with service against Christian Granel, of France, in the honour match on Centre Court.

The weather was dull, cloudy and warm with slight breeze as play got under way with about 3,000 spectators in the number one court—the second show court of 10 in constant use today.

On No. 1, one of the favourites for the title, Frank Sedgman of Australia opened up against Britain's unpredictable Howard Walton.

The entire first day's programme was devoted to playing off 64 first round men's singles matches. With 16 seedings allotted for the first time in the history of the championships, the tournament is the most open many years, some say the most open ever. One of the 16, Gianni Cucilli, of Italy, however, has withdrawn.

Frank Sedgman and Billy Talbot, of the United States, were joint favourites at 6-1 as play opened with Sedgman, 43-year-old Brownish and Drobny quoted by bookmakers at 9-2.

Hundreds of colourfully gowned women, many of whom came for a fashion parade rather than the tennis, continued to pour in the gates—Associated Press and United Press.

PGA TOURNEY
Columbus, Ohio, June 25.
Aging, arthritis-crippled Henry Picard and tall Chandler Harper scored smashing upsets to reach the semi-finals of the Professional Golfers' Association championship today when they knocked out the tournament co-favourites, Johnny Palmer and Lloyd Mangrum.

Gauze-padded his gloved hands and using a special interlocking grip so the club would not slip from his fingers, 43-year-old Picard blasted Palmer 10 and 8 while Harper fought off a closing bid to score a one up triumph over Mangrum.

Meanwhile, as the blazing sun baked Beloit country club course, Jimmy Demaret moved into the semi-finals of the Professional Golfers' Association championship today when they knocked out the tournament co-favourites, Johnny Palmer and Lloyd Mangrum.

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